

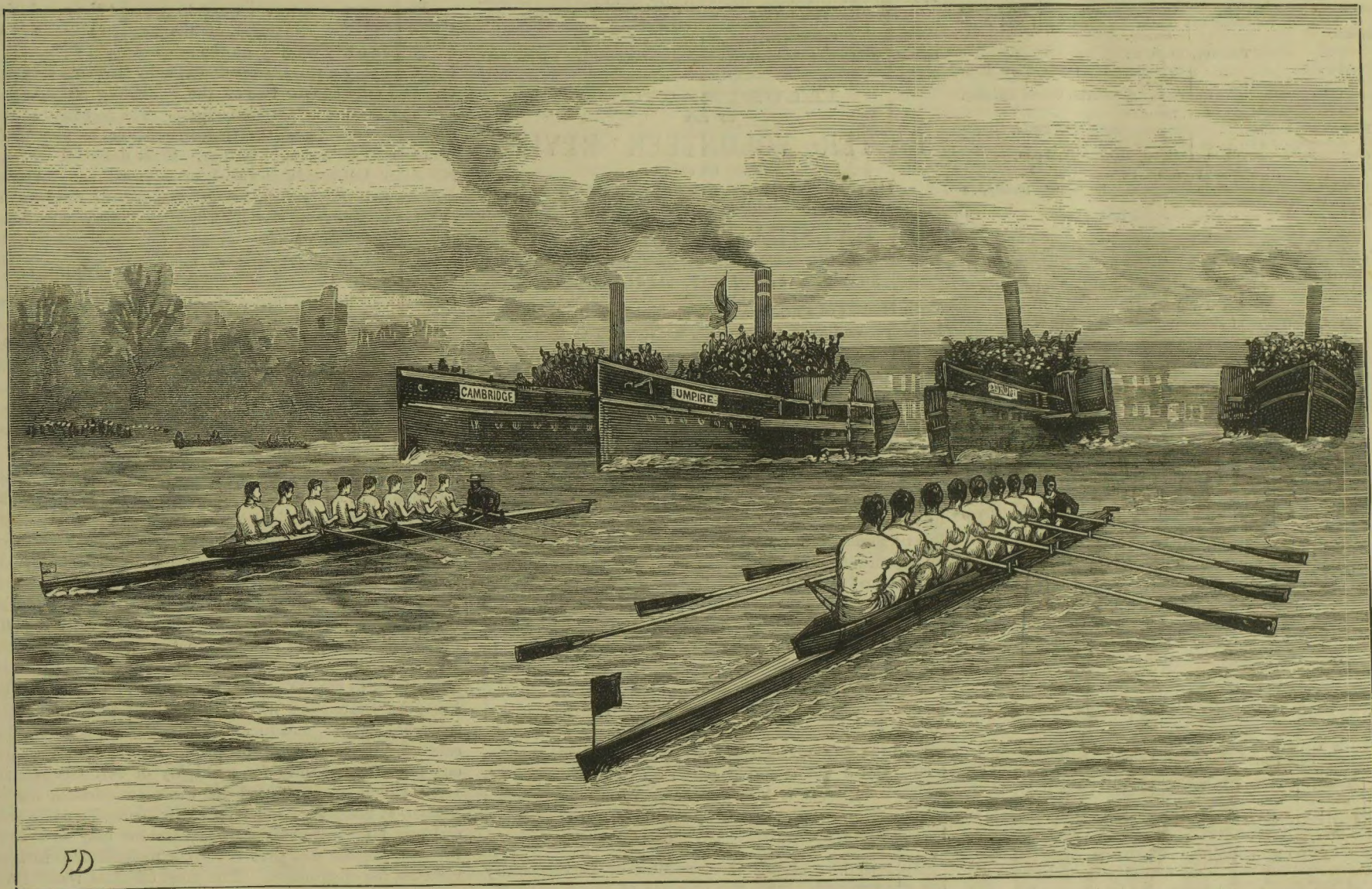
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2240.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE: OXFORD BEGINS TO LEAD.—SEE PAGE 326.



AFTER THE RACE: THE PRESS BOAT RETURNING WITH THE NEWS.



## BIRTHS.

On Feb. 23, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, the wife of Sydney Albert Ayre, of Bristol, Gloucestershire, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 1, Chesham-street, the Lady William Seymour, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at 12, St. George's-place, the Viscountess Crichton, of a daughter.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 9.

Easter Day. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.  
Morning Lessons: Exodus xii. 1-29; Rev. i. 10-19. Evening Lessons: Exodus xii. 29 or xiv.; John xx. 11-19; or Rev. v.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Church, the Dean; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Bishop of Ely.  
St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Lord High Almoner.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Ven. Dr. Cheetham; 3 p.m., Rev. George C. Blaxland.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, the Sub-Dean.

## MONDAY, APRIL 10.

Easter Monday. Bank holiday.  
Review of National Volunteers at Portsmouth.  
Races: Gosforth Park, Four Oaks Park, Kempton Park, and Manchester.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Easter Tuesday.  
Moon's last quarter, 6.30 a.m.  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.  
Dublin Society Cattle Show (four days).  
Races: Newmarket Craven Meeting.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Oxford Easter Term begins.  
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 6 p.m.  
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.  
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Sanitary Institute, 7.45 p.m.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. R. N. Boyd on the Necessity for Enlarging our Docks.  
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.  
Catterick Bridge Races.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Princess Beatrice born, 1857.  
Architectural Association, 6.30, Mr. E. J. Tarver on the Thirteenth-Century Gothic.  
Cambridge Easter Term begins.  
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.  
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

The new Houses of Parliament first occupied, 1847.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. Read at 10 a.m.	Minimum. Read at 10 a.m.	Miles.	In.		
March 26	29.603	42.4	32.0	69	6	50.4	34.8	SW. N. NW.	594	0.000	
27	30.114	45.4	37.0	75	8	51.6	38.6	WN. W.	273	0.000	
28	30.159	48.5	41.4	78	10	54.0	40.3	WSW. SW.	308	0.005	
29	29.882	50.5	44.1	80	10	56.8	46.3	WSW. SW.	382	0.000	
30	29.579	47.0	36.8	70	7	55.0	42.8	WSW. N. NW.	180	0.010	
31	29.574	44.9	36.3	74	5	53.3	38.6	NNW. N. ESE.	196	0.000	
Apr. 1	29.777	48.2	38.3	71	6	59.0	40.7	ESE. ESE. E.	427	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 29.293 30.116 30.182 29.970 29.650 29.570 29.737  
Temperature of Air .. 44.2 47.8 49.6 54.5 48.7 46.8 52.5  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 39.2 43.2 45.6 51.1 42.9 41.9 47.0  
Direction of Wind .. W. W. WSW. WSW. WSW. WSW. WSE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 5 15 25	6 48 6 13	6 40 7 12	7 45 8 25	9 7 9 53	10 32 11 7	11 40 —

**EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.**—ALL EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended, as usual.

**EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on SATURDAY, APRIL 8 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

**BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, A CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN** from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

**VOLUNTEER REVIEW at PORTSMOUTH.—EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 10.** Extra Special Trains will leave Victoria, 7.45 a.m. and 8.50 a.m., London Bridge, 7.55 a.m. and 8.55 a.m., for Havant and Portsmouth (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).  
**SATURDAY and SUNDAY, APRIL 8 and 9.** Special Cheap Trains from Victoria, Kensington, and London Bridge. Return Tickets, 12s. and 7s., available for return the following Tuesday evening.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS** daily to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York Road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

**BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.**—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c. :—

\* The Company's General West-End Booking Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.  
Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate-circus.  
Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand.  
Gargill's Tourist Offices, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hall).  
Whitley's, Westbourne-grove.  
Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.  
Leeds and Co., King William-street, City.  
Tickets issued at these offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.  
\* These Two Offices will remain open until 10.0 p.m. on April 5, 6, and 8.  
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time-Books, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.  
(By order) J. P. KILGENT, General Manager.

**GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—TWO MONTHS,** FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all trains, at REDUCED FARES, to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Harwich, Dovermouth, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

**EASTER HOLIDAYS.**  
The Cheap FRIDAY to MONDAY TICKETS will be issued on Thursday, April 6, and be available for return up to and including Tuesday, April 11.  
London, March, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION" ("CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures)—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.**

**ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION** of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Bastien Lepage's new Picture, "Pas Méche," at 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

**THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION** of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

**FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.**—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, and includes the celebrated Picture by Bastien Lepage, "LE MENDIANT," two important works by Professor L. C. Müller, and a Collection of Studies from Nature by Carl Heffner.

**M. R. IRVING** is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Billing; Mr. Terrier, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Howe. Box-offices (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1882.

The world-famed  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
will commence their  
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF EASTER HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES  
ON EASTER MONDAY  
in the

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL,**  
upon which occasion a  
**SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW PROGRAMME**  
will be given in the Afternoon, at Three.  
FIVE THOUSAND LUXURIOUS SEATS.  
Every West-End Omnibus runs direct to the doors of St. James's Hall.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
WILL GIVE DAY PERFORMANCES AT THE  
**ST. JAMES'S HALL,**  
EASTER MONDAY Afternoon, at 3. | EASTER WEDNESDAY Afternoon, at 3;  
EASTER TUESDAY Afternoon, at 3. | and SATURDAY Afternoon, at 3;  
in addition to the regular performance, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

An Entirely New and most Interesting Programme will be given by the  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
Day Performances during Easter Week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
and Saturday, each day at Three.  
Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.  
No fees of any kind.  
On Easter Monday the Performance takes place in the Great Hall both Day and Night.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW

WILL BE GIVEN  
IN OUR NUMBERS OF APRIL 15 AND 22.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned for the Easter holidays, and very few people, we venture to think, will miss the debates. It looks as though some malicious sprite presided over, and made sport of, the proceedings of our august Legislature. In reviewing what has taken place since the early days of February, we have rather to take note of curious anomalies and wrong-headed perversity, than to report progress. In the more dignified House we have seen, except on special occasions, a perfunctory meeting four days in the week, at which a few questions are asked, a committee is sometimes appointed, but no measures are presented for discussion, and there is an adjournment at the dinner hour. Although at times there have been debates worthy of the best traditions of our noble Senators, a reform of procedure has been found necessary even in that assembly. Their Lordships are, in future, to meet three quarters of an hour earlier, to give the younger Peers a chance of cultivating their nascent oratorical powers early in the evening. So far, good. Nevertheless, the *Times* cruelly seized the occasion to taunt the Hereditary Chamber with being more ornamental than useful. That assembly, we are told, is on its trial. But if the House of Lords up to Whitsuntide has no work to do, it is the fault of perverse arrangements which, though perpetuated by tradition, are condemned by common sense.

In "another place" the conditions of Parliamentary life are reversed. Since the opening of the Session the mountain has been in labour, with the proverbial result. Protracted sittings, prolonged debates, and prodigious labour, during two months have resulted in the adoption of a Post Card Reply Bill, the passing of a few essential Supply votes, the acceptance of a resolution protesting against any tampering with the Irish Land Act, and the disposal of one amendment out of nearly a hundred on the first of the Procedure Resolutions. Government nights, partly appropriated by Irish and other independent members for multitudinous questions on matters of trivial importance, and followed by tedious speeches on the uppermost topic, extending to the small hours of the morning, have alternated with counts-out when the sittings have been set apart for private members. Hereditary idleness and representative loquacity have brought matters to the same dead-lock. In both Houses precious time has been wasted, and the Session up to Easter, before a single Government bill has been submitted for discussion, has proved, or seems to be, a complete fiasco.

In this disheartening retrospect there is only one antidote against despair. Though no visible progress can be reported, it is possible that the ground has been cleared for an advance, and order may at length be evolved out of this dire confusion. The final debate—for the present at least—and the great division of last Friday morning may, perhaps, be viewed in that light. At all events, the keen conflict over Mr. Marriott's amendment objecting to the adoption of the closure sustained the oratorical renown of "the mother of Parliaments." It was a battle of giants. Mr. Bright and Colonel Stanley, Mr. M. Henry and Mr. Sexton, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone, said, with more or less force and fervid eloquence, all that could be advanced in support of their respective views, and the public have ample material out of which a definite conclusion may be extracted. Whether the Ministerial proposal will result in giving the Government of the day an instrument for stifling free discussion, or simply enable the House of Commons to become master of its own time and business arrangements—these were the great alternative issues placed before that Assembly.

Though an air of unreality pervaded the wordy strife, the actual result was a matter of momentous interest, for it involved the possibility of a Ministerial crisis, of a penal dissolution, and of a plunge into political chaos. The great division of Friday morning dissipated all such nervous apprehensions. There has been no such muster of Parliamentary forces since 1869, when the fate of the Irish Church Establishment trembled in the balance. All England and all Europe was scoured for wandering defaulters, and in the end no less than 601 members, out of a possible 637, obeyed the urgent summons of their respective whips. In view of the coalition, for the time being, of Conservatives and Land Leaguers, each of whom put forth their utmost strength, the Ministerial majority of thirty-nine, which was considerably more than had been expected, was undoubtedly a decisive, and may prove to be a permanent, victory.

Past experience would seem to warrant the conclusion that during the remainder of the Session there will be no further party conflict on the same colossal scale. It is true that only a single amendment is by that vote disposed of. But only one or two of the remaining amendments can be regarded in a serious light. The rest may at any time disappear from the Order-Book, or be summarily voted down at a single sitting. It is doubtful whether Sir John Lubbock's proposal of a two-thirds majority will survive Mr. Bright's neat arithmetical analysis, or enlist the favour of the Irish Irreconcilables, who dread the combination of Liberals and Conservatives for the suppression of obstruction as much as they desire the defeat of the Government. Perhaps they will make a fresh rally when the leader of the Opposition proposes to negative the First Rule. But when that stage has been reached—probably not this side of Whitsuntide—the House will be wearied of the whole subject, and it will be extremely difficult to secure an overflowing attendance of members for another great field-day against the principle of the closure, to which the Government have anew declared their intention to adhere.

Apart, however, from the fate of the Procedure Resolutions—most of which are approved by the leader of the Opposition—the perplexities of her Majesty's Ministers are very serious. Three weeks or a month must elapse before the House of Commons will be invited to decide what addition should be made to the words of the First Rule, "when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker." It will be necessary, when the Commons reassemble after a fortnight's recess, to pass some of the Army, Navy, and other Estimates, some of which the Irish members threaten obstinately to oppose. Then will follow, on the 24th, the Financial Statement, which is expected to show a very moderate surplus, and to disappoint the expectation of a substantial remission of taxation, though it may afford one more opportunity for a display of Mr. Gladstone's fertile resources. The need for some considerable modification of the Irish Land Act is now generally admitted, and any measure which the Government may introduce for that purpose will give the Irish malcontents further facilities for obstruction. The most effectual remedy for backward legislation will be a recourse to day sittings, which, if adopted early in May, will enable Ministers to proceed consecutively with the Procedure Resolutions, and must eventually beat down obstruction. Probably when the Whitsuntide holidays appear in sight, the Conservatives will slacken their opposition to the proposed New Rules, which they cannot prevent from passing, and will discover the folly of persevering in a system of tactics that will only lengthen the Session without bringing about tangible results.

The two great aquatic incidents of the week illustrate anew the British passion for manly pastimes on the water as well as on terra firma. The somewhat declining interest in the great University boat-race was justified by the issue of Saturday's contest from Putney to Mortlake, although, as the day was very fine, the race was witnessed by a vast multitude, that lined the bank of the Thames, or crowded the accompanying steamers and boats. As every one knows, the Oxford eight won a hollow victory—ten lengths—owing to the defective strokes, inferior stamina, and unsuitable boat of their rivals. The result was quite expected, and if it did not, perhaps, diminish the number of spectators, it must have tended to discourage active betting, which is certainly no evil. Though we are told by aquatic critics that the winning crew were below the average, their rowing was actually faster (twenty minutes twelve seconds) than in twenty-seven out of twenty-nine matches over the same course. The last three races having been won by Oxford, it is now the turn of Cambridge to redeem its credit. Indeed, the Light Blues have large arrears to make up before they are on a level with their more successful compeers. It seems a curious anomaly that some sixteen athletes should for three months or more be in training for a race that is decided in twenty short minutes! The scene on the Tyne on Monday also testified to the English love of rowing, for, though the weather was far from genial, many thousands of sturdy Northumbrians and others witnessed the sculling-match between Haulan and Boyd for the championship. It is no discredit to the latter that he was badly beaten by the stalwart Canadian oarsman, whose skill is equal to his strength, and who in the easy management of a boat is probably without a rival in the world.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Last Saturday was a gala day with all English-speaking people in Rome, among whom I would include not only the British residents in the Eternal City, but likewise the American colony, the Germans, and that steadily-increasing section of native Italian society who study and appreciate the higher productions of English literature in preference to "Lo Scannatojo" ("L'Assommoir"), "Il Ventrede Parigi" ("Le Ventre de Paris"), and other translations into the *Lingua Toscana* of the edifying romances of M. Emile Zola. On the day in question there was unveiled, in the presence of a large and distinguished auditory, a stone tablet which has been affixed to the façade of the Silvestrelli Palace in the Via della Mercede, and the inscription on which recites that "in the year 1832, the illustrious English novelist, Walter Scott, of Edinburgh, dwelt in this house." The tablet was unveiled by Colonel Ramsay, who, in a brief address, thanked the municipality of Rome, the Roman nobility, and others who had directly or indirectly contributed to the erection of the memorial.

It was certainly "a happy thought" of Dr. J. P. Steele (formerly as well known as he was highly esteemed in medical journalism in London, but who, happily, now is enabled to divide his time between professional practice and lettered ease in Rome), and to whom, I believe, the initiative of the Scott tablet is due, to suggest to Colonel Ramsay the propriety of obtaining from the Municipality permission to affix the stone. Enthusiastic adhesion was given to the project by some of the leading members of the Roman aristocracy, including one who, in his brilliant youth, was the personal friend of Sir Walter; and eventually the Sindaco and Municipal Council insisted that the undertaking should be under the direct auspices of "Roma, Urbs." It is well. The illustrious pilgrim has had his memory duly honoured by an illustrious body.

The Roman noble of whom I spoke as having enjoyed, fifty-two years since, the friendship of the author of "Waverley" is the venerable Duke of Sermoneta, who, for some years past, has suffered under the terrible infliction of blindness; but whose richly-stored memory, carefully disciplined and cultivated in youth, has stood him in good stead now that total eclipse of vision has come. I have heard that the Duke knows the whole, or nearly the whole, of Dante by heart. Well; the late Mr. Mason Jones recited, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, the whole of "Paradise Lost."

I read in Lockhart's "Life" that when, on May 9, 1832, Sir Walter visited the ancient Castle of Bracciano, of which one of the members of the Torlonia family was Duke, there was, among the gentlemen of the party, a certain Don Michel Angelo Gaetani, a son of the Duke of Sermoneta, and who is described by Sir William Gell (Pompeian Gell), who was also of the company, as "a person of the most amiable disposition, gentlemanly manners, and remarkable talents." Sir Walter, to whom Don Michel Angelo had paid every attention during his stay in Rome, conceived a very high opinion of the young patrician, who added to his agreeable qualities a wonderful and accurate knowledge of the history of his own country during the dark and middle ages.

But it was the Duke of Corchiano who told Sir Walter that he was possessed of a vast collection of papers, giving true accounts of all the murders, poisonings, intrigues, and curious adventures of all the great Roman families during many centuries, all which papers were at his service to copy and publish in his own way, as historical romances, only disguising the names, so as not to compromise the credit of the existing descendants of the families in question. "This," remarks Gell, with a slight tendency towards the Bathos, "might have led to some agreeable consequences had Sir Walter's life been spared." I should say so, indeed. Sir Walter would have been able to weave some most "agreeable" romances out of the murders, poisonings, duels, and intrigues of the great Roman families. Shelley was certainly forcible, but scarcely "agreeable" in the Cenci.

In a sensible and impartial article in the *Daily News* of Tuesday I read, with reference to a recent magazine article from the pen of Mr. Hamilton Aidé, the following:—

We are much inclined to agree with the advocate of a School of Dramatic Art in Mr. Aidé's article, that it is something if a man who is never fitted to be a Hamlet may become a fair Guildenstern or Rosencrantz. After all, it is not in set schools of any art that mannerism, imitation, and monotony are engendered. . . . We have never had a School of Dramatic Art in England; and yet nowhere can there have been more frequent illustrations of the mannerisms and monotony which might be supposed to belong to a formal school.

The somewhat dogmatic assertion that we have never had a School of Dramatic Art in England might be met by the reminder that in the year 1840 it occurred to the admirable (and still living) actress, Miss Frances Kelly, who by her rare talents had acquired a handsome competence, to establish a School for Acting, for which purpose she purchased an extensive freehold property in Dean-street, Soho. I read in Cassell's "Old and New London," Vol. III., p. 194, that Miss Kelly's school was a success, and that a number of pupils hastened to enrol themselves under her banner; but that, "unfortunately," her ambition did not stop here, but encouraged her with the wild idea of building a new theatre on her own extensive premises. Encouraged by the lavish promises of support from her numerous patrons among the aristocracy, Miss Kelly converted the large yard and stabling attached to her house into the Theatre Royal, Dean-street, Soho, by which title, however, it was seldom known, passing generally under the name of "Miss Kelly's Theatre." The toy playhouse is now the Royalty.

But we have had, saving the presence of the writer in the *Daily News*, a much more ancient School of Dramatic Art than Miss Kelly's modest, and at first successful, adventure in Soho. Hartley Coleridge, in his introduction to the plays

of Massinger and Ford, quotes a curious document brought to light in the "New Facts" of the Shakspearean scholar whom Hartley qualifies as "the indefatigable Collier," authorising, under the Great Seal, "Robert Daborne, William Shakspeare, Nath. Field, and Edward Kirkham, from time to time, to provide and bring up a convenient number of children, and them to instruct and exercise in the quality of playing Tragedies, Comedies, &c., by the name of Children of the Revels to the Queene within the Blackfryers in our City of London or elsewhere within our Realme of England." It would seem, adds Hartley Coleridge, that Shakspeare "soon drew out of the concern." He had already ridiculed dramatic 'prentices in "Hamlet." Says Rosencrantz—"There is, Sir, an airy of children, little eyases that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't. These are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages (so they call them) that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither."

I ask, in perfect good faith, and simply with the desire of acquiring information, a question which has been put to me by a correspondent, and which up to this writing I have been unable to answer. What is the meaning of the very old ejaculation, "Save" or Heaven save the Mark? Under the form of "God bless the Mark!" and "God save the Mark!" it occurs several times in Shakspeare—notably in "The Merchant of Venice," in "Othello," and in the First Part of "Henry the Fourth." I have a good many editions of Shakspeare on my shelves; but only two of authority—Howard Staunton and Dyce. Neither takes any note of the expression, "God bless" or "Save the Mark." No allusion is made to "Mark" in the Glossarial Index to Staunton. There is no reference to "Save the Mark!" in Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Reader's Handbook." Nothing in Mr. Eliezer Edwards's "Words, Facts, and Theories," nor in Mr. Wheeler's "Familiar Allusions."

I fared no better when, thinking that "Save the mark!" might have had something to do with shooting at a butt, I went to the archery chapters in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" and to Roger Ascham's "Toxophilus." Blackie's "Imperial Dictionary," which is full of technological information, and is, on the whole, much more encyclopædic than the majority of lexicons, is curiously copious of the several significations of "mark," but is altogether silent as to "save the mark." My own conjecture in the matter is wholly unsupported by any but the obscurest internal evidence; still, I give it for what it is worth. May not the ejaculation have had something to do with the practice so common in mediæval times; even in the course of familiar conversation (as it still is in Spain, in Italy, in the South of France, and especially in Russia) of making the sign of the Cross? Launcelot Gobbo, speaking of the Fiend in connection with his master Shylock, would naturally cross himself: might he not as naturally ejaculate "God bless the Mark" as an additional exorcism of the powers of Evil? Observe, too, that the cross scrawled by an illiterate person in lieu of a signature was, and is still, called his "mark." Might not such an illiterate person have customarily uttered a pious exclamation of "Save the Mark" to his act of scrawling, as a kind of "Amen" or "So mote it be?" Finally, in France, when a person sneezes, his next neighbour exclaims, "Dieu vous bénisse!"—why, I am unable to say; yet in olden days the kindly invocation might have been attended with the sign of the cross.

Just as we are going to press, the following arrives from "J. K.," Dublin:—

In this city there are two churches belonging to the order of St. Francis, and the colour of the "habits and cowls" worn by the Rev. Brothers officiating in them is brown, the waist is encircled by a thick white cord, one end of which, hanging on the left side, has five equidistant large knots.

The rev. Fathers belonging to one of these churches, although Franciscan Friars, are Capuchins, and wear beards; possibly the Friar in "Romeo and Juliet" was a Capuchin. The Franciscan Brotherhood were established in Ireland early in the twelfth century, and their history makes no mention of any change in the colour of their "habits," which is uniform all over the world.

While a member of the community in the Church of St. Francis, Merchant's-quay, Dublin, the late Right Rev. Dr. Hughes wore a brown habit; but, when elevated to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, the cape worn by him over the rochet and the robe, or "habit," worn underneath it, was silver grey in colour.

N.B.—While a Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes was a Friar of the Order of St. Francis, and such he died. J. K.

Who is to decide when we find the monastic doctors differing so diametrically? I apprehend, however, that Father Bonanni knew what he was writing about in 1706, when Rome must have been swarming with Franciscan friars, and that the four Grey Franciscan Friars, who arrived from Italy in 1244 were not called Grey Friars because they wore brown habits.

I find some curious particulars respecting the Franciscan friars and their habits in Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints" (Ed. 1838), vol. ii., pp. 579-80. I read that the numerous reformations called of the Recollects or Grey Friars were first set on foot by Fray Juan de Guadalupe in Spain in 1500. Those Franciscans who are Capuchins wear, according to Alban Butler, a patch on the back of their habits (as was recommended by St. Francis in his testament), and their beards not shaved close, but "clipped." Like unto those of modern British convicts? Wadding, Chalippe, and others prove that St. Francis wore a beard, but always exceedingly short, and he made his disciples who had long beards shave them. "The Recollects and Capuchins," says Butler, "wear grey habits; but the Cordeliers and Conventuals, black." The Franciscan nuns, called in Flanders "Sœurs Grises," or Grey Sisters, "formerly wore a grey habit; though they have since changed it in some places for white, in others for black or for a dark blue." Where are your brown Franciscans now? I am not at all tired of poring into the musty books; but my readers, by this time, must be heartily sick of the entire controversy, and I will desist from further wearying them. *Vive la Bagatelle!*

The "bagatelle" was to be found in a most lively condition at the Falstaff Club on the evening of Friday the thirty-first ultimo, when the committee held, with complete success, their first "Smoking Concert." There was a very large attendance of members and their friends; and the entertainment provided, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Colonel Goodenough, who was the *entrepreneur* of the evening, proved brilliantly attractive. If I might venture to give a word of counsel to the many hundreds of members of the Falstaff Club, some of whom may be readers of this page, it would be to advise them to frequent the club not only on evenings when Smoking Concerts or exceptional "High Jinks" take place, but also on ordinary days and nights. The chief drawbacks to the prosperity of a club which has musical or dramatic or choreographic attributes collateral to its normal ones as a place for social intercourse is that members, when they find that there is nothing in the "entertainment" line going on, are apt to stay away from the club altogether. This is productive of a great deal of harm. Jones looks in at the Club at an uncertain hour. It is possible that he may only find Brown and Tomkins (whom he does not know, personally) in the billiard-room; while Smith, in solitary grandeur, is the sole occupant of the coffee-room. Jones wandering forth, discontented, meets Podgers, and tells him that there is no use in going to the new club, for the reason that there is never anybody there; and Podgers tells Rodgers and Bodgers, who were going to send in their names as candidates. Hearing what Podgers has to say, they abandon their intended candidature. All young Clubs have to go through this disagreeable and often perilous experience.

The preamble of the Paddington Park Bill has been declared non-proven by a Select Committee of the House of Commons; and although, according to the *Times*, the blow need not be fatal to the scheme, it seriously endangers it, and makes success far from probable. The organ of Printing House Square thinks that the action of the Select Committee will discourage the promoters in their attempt to realise an object of great public utility, and will greatly increase the apathy or hostility of those who care more for saving their own pockets than for carrying out a work that would benefit tens of thousands.

I am not at all sorry that (for the present, at least) the Paddington Park scheme has fallen through. It has been, from the beginning, a hobby, gracefully and airily ridden, and with the kindest intentions in the world; but not less a hobby for that. When the scheme was first mooted, I was pressed by two enthusiastic gentlemen, anxious, on artistic and philanthropic grounds, to carry it through, to support the Paddington Park enterprise in this page and in "another place." I respectfully but resolutely declined to do so, because I hold that, as it is, the Paddingtonians are remarkably well off in the way of green pleasures. They are within a very reasonable distance, indeed, of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, of the Regent's Park, Primrose Park and Hill, and Hampstead Heath; and not one of those parks and recreation-grounds is likely at any future time to be disestablished. No; open the area of Lincoln's Inn-fields as quickly as ever you like; but Paddington, I should say, has enough of easily accessible park accommodation.

Who would be an officer in the Militia?—concerning one of whose gallant captains "Atlas," in the *World*, tells an extremely droll story this week. The Militia are a historic force. They had the honour to be mentioned by Charles the First on the scaffold at Whitehall. The illustrious historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" held a command in the Militia. Still—I ask the question advisedly—who would be an officer in the Militia? when, according to an admission made by Mr. Childers in the House of Commons on Monday last, there have been, since the year 1857, no less than fifteen occasions on which Militia regiments have been ordered to alter their uniforms to and from rifle, artillery, Highland, scarlet, and Fusilier dress. Formerly they wore gold lace, and were commanded to change it for silver. Now golden adornments are to be worn again, and the officers are to have an allowance of twenty-five pounds per head to cover the cost of the change. The Government consider the allowance to be a liberal one; but the officers are of a directly contrary opinion; and there is much girding and groaning in Militia mess-rooms.

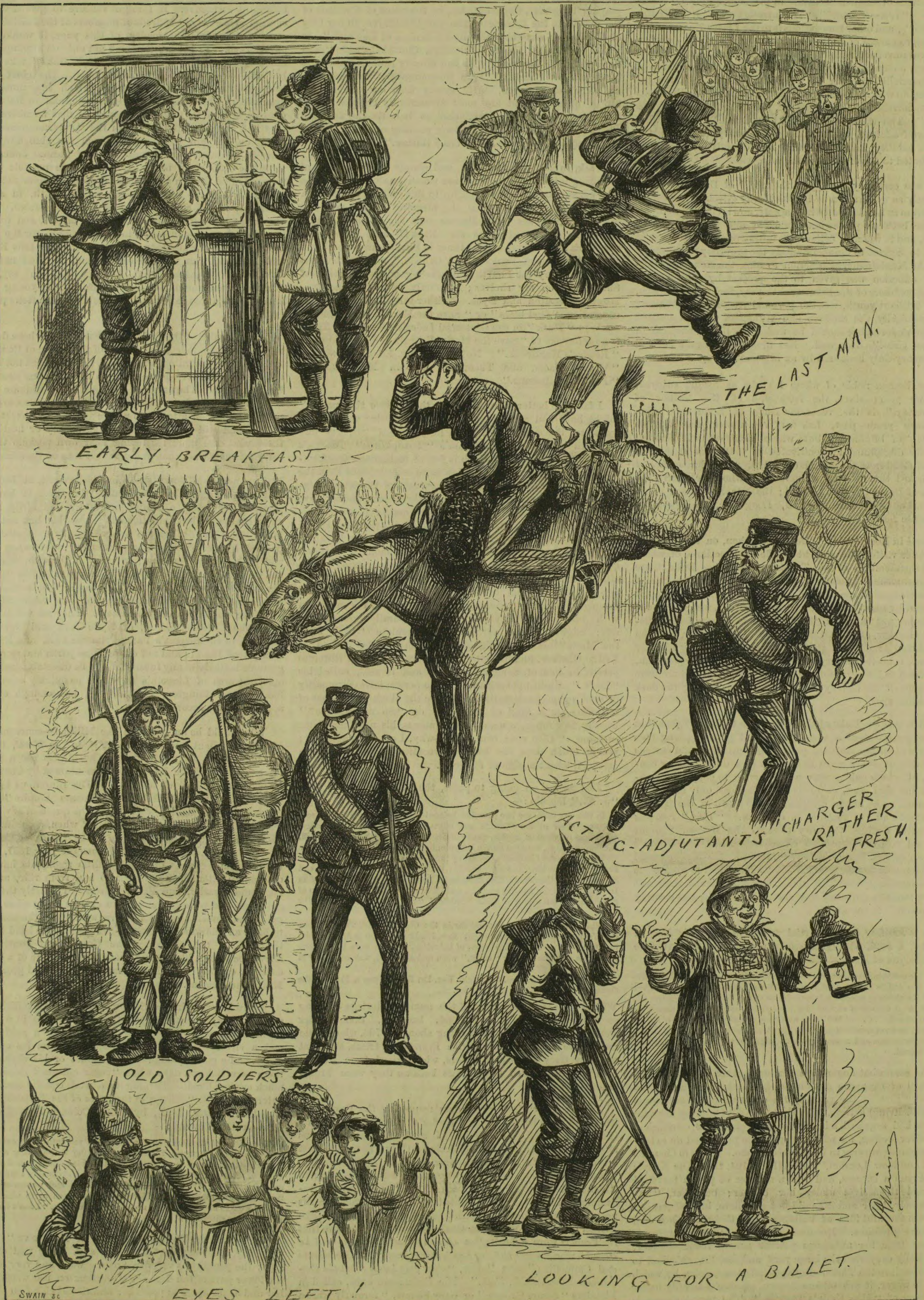
There is something horrifying in the idea of a militia officer making his appearance on parade or at a Levée in what Mr. Childers called a "mongrel" uniform—say a golden sash and a silver waistbelt, or with silver lace on his cuffs and collar, and a golden badge on his helmet or his shako. But there were halcyon days when "soger officers" dressed very much as they liked. Turning to a work equally erudite and entertaining, the "History of the Dress of the British Soldier" (London: Clowes, 1852), by Lieut.-Colonel John Luard, I light on the following:—

The officers of the Army in the Peninsula ran into great extremes of fashion. But as there was frequently a difficulty in procuring articles of dress exactly according to regulation, considerable latitude was, of necessity, granted. An officer of the Fourth Dragoons, who was very fond of being gaily dressed, was always in search of silver lace; and whenever he went into a town and returned to camp, on being questioned as to what articles of food were to be procured, his answer was, generally, "I don't know; but I found some silver lace."

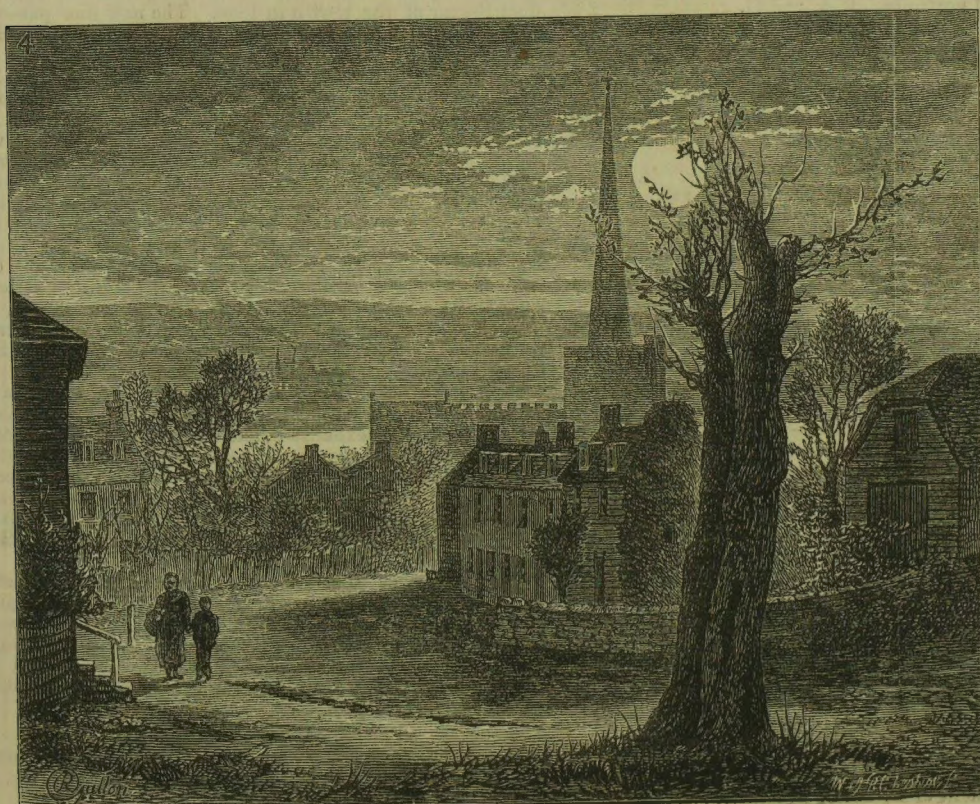
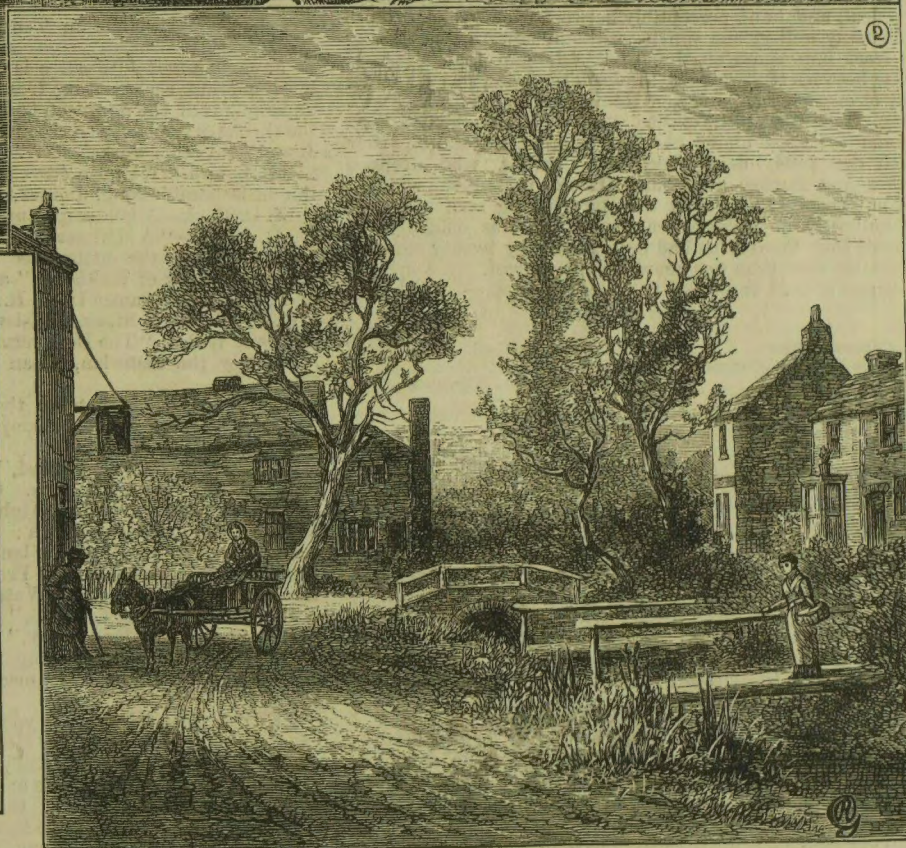
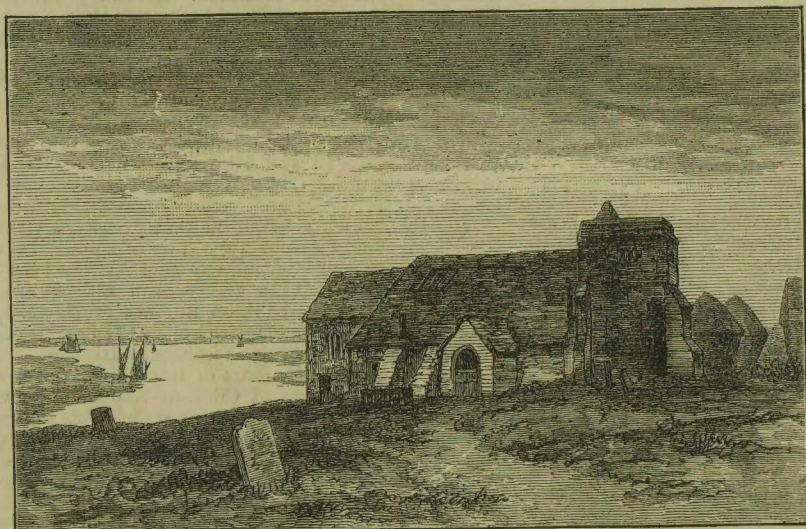
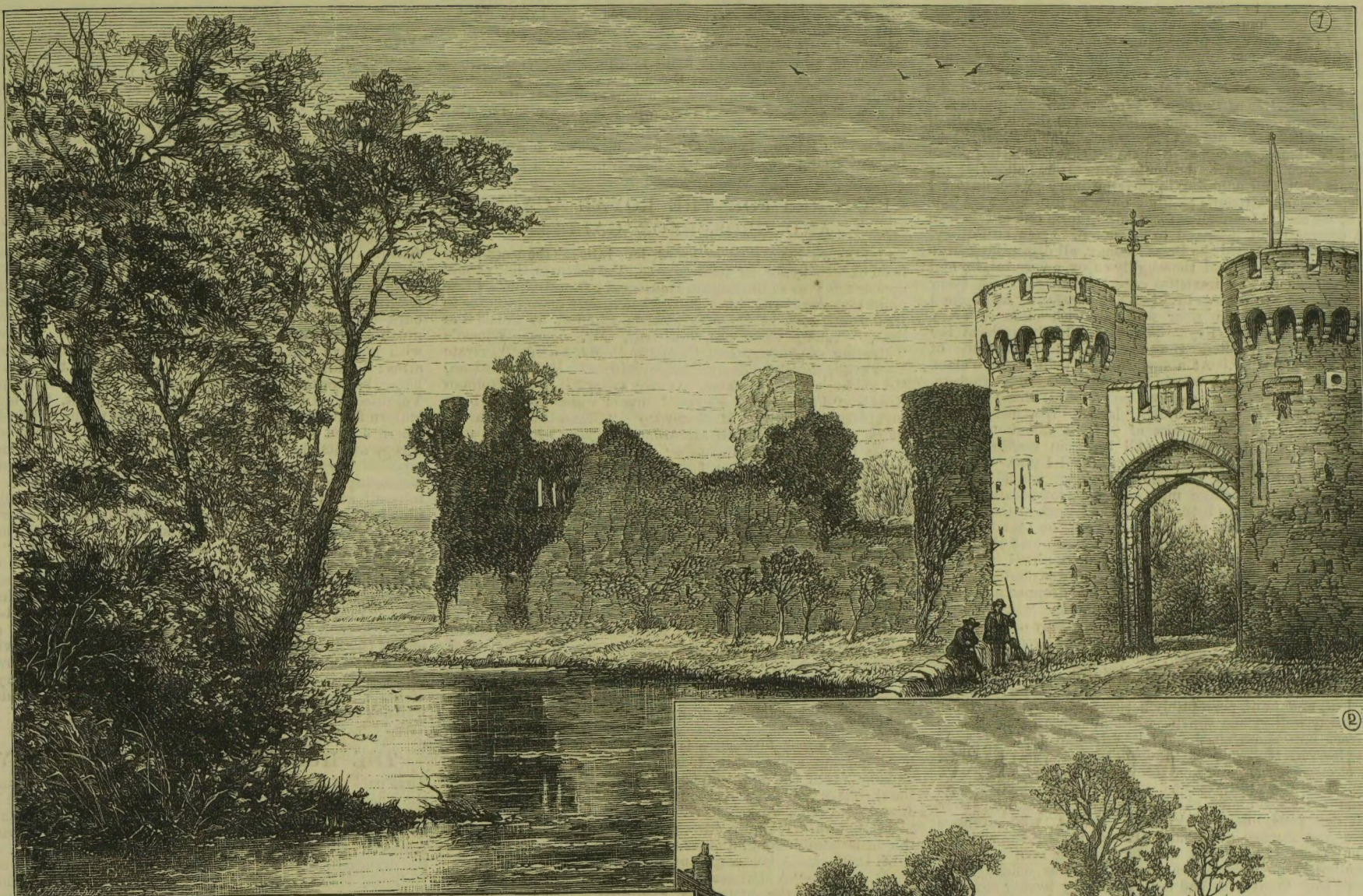
An officer on Wellington's staff in 1811 wore "his hair very long, and the waist longer, the sash being tied over the hips; the pantaloons very tight at the waist and very large at the lower part of the legs; the buttons on the waistcoat as few and as far apart as possible; and those behind on the coat very wide apart, and very low down"; the skirts of the coat almost as long as those of a modern ulster. The hat was of the true Wellington pattern, cocked, drooping plumes, very long fore and aft, and very low in the crown. Not by any means the hat of the Equestrian Statue on Decimus Burton's arch at Hyde Park Corner.

G. A. S.









1. Cooling Castle.

2. Village of Stoke.

3. Stoke Church.

4. Hoo, the River Medway in the distance.

5. Cliffe Church, the Thames in the distance.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

One has become so accustomed to turn out on a foggy morning before breakfast to see the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race that it was hard to believe that, for once, the tide would serve at a reasonable hour. As a natural consequence of this pleasant return to the course of proceedings usual a few years back, and of the gloriously bright and bracing day, there was quite an old-fashioned exodus to the river-side last Saturday. The road was more extensively patronised than ever; multitudes availed themselves of the South-Western Railway, undeterred by the double fares which the managers of that line, with their customary liberality, did not forget to charge; and, from personal experience, we can answer for it that the Metropolitan and District Railways did not suffer from adopting the opposite plan, and adhering to their ordinary prices, as, after abandoning all attempts to fight our way into three or four trains, we thought ourselves fortunate to form one of nineteen in a compartment intended to carry ten. Once at Putney, however, and on board the Press steamer, all discomforts were forgotten, and we could thoroughly enjoy a very bright and bustling scene. The immense crowd congregated at every favourable spot to witness the start was constantly augmented by fresh arrivals, the river was gay with craft of every description, and the Royal Standard, floating above the empire's boat, denoted the presence of the Prince of Wales and his suite. At a few minutes before one o'clock the Cambridge crew, wearing their light blue jackets, paddled down to the starting-point, and the Oxonians followed them a few minutes later. We heard little or no betting, as even offers of 6 to 1 failed to tempt the supporters of Cambridge. All being in readiness, Mr. Searle effected a very even start at exactly 1.1 p.m. Though only rowing 37 strokes per minute, against the 38 of their opponents, the Cambridge men at once showed slightly in front, and were leading by a quarter of a length at the Duke's Head, so, for a moment, there appeared a hope that the race would not prove such a hollow affair after all. At the boat-houses, however, the Oxford boat had drawn level, and was nearly clear at Walden's Wharf. This lead was doubled at the Crab Tree, where the Cambridge stroke had dropped to 36, and Higgins was only pulling 34. To our mind the "light blue" coxswain hugged the Middlesex shore too closely at this point, and thereby lost the full force of the tide; but, even thus early, the race was virtually over, for, whilst the form exhibited by the Oxonians was undeniably good, their smart, clean recovery being specially noticeable, the Cambridge boat was rolling a good deal, and hung perceptibly between each stroke. Smith made many well-meant spurts, without, however, producing the least impression on the formidable gap that was now visible between the two boats; indeed, the leaders went further away at every stroke, and shot Hammersmith Bridge in 7 min. 40 sec. from the start, exactly twelve seconds before their opponents passed under it. The rougher water in Corney Reach completely demoralised the Cantabs, who dropped further and further away, and Oxford passed the winning post in 20 min. 12 sec. from the start, having secured one of the hollowest of victories on record. It was officially announced that Cambridge had been beaten by twenty seconds, but double that time was more nearly correct. We append the names of both crews and the latest weights:—

OXFORD.			
	st. lb.		st. lb.
1. G. C. Bourne, New	10 13	6. E. Buck, Hertford	12 0
2. R. S. De Havilland, Corpus	11 13	7. D. E. Brown, Hertford	12 6
3. G. S. Fort, Hertford	12 34	A. H. Higgins, Magdalen	
4. A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12 12	(stroke)	9 6½
5. A. S. Kindsley, Exeter	13 44	E. Lyon, Hertford (cox.)	7 12
CAMBRIDGE.			
	st. lb.		st. lb.
1. L. R. Jones, Jesus	11 1	7. C. W. Moore, Christ's	11 7
2. A. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12 13	S. P. Smith, First Trinity	
3. J. C. Fellowes, First Trin.	12 7	(stroke)	11 1
4. P. H. Atkin, Jesus	12 0½	P. L. Hunt, Cavendish	
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke	12 12	(coxswain)	7 5
6. S. Fairbairn, Jesus	13 0		

Two illustrations of the boat-race appear on our front page: one showing the Oxford crew pulling ahead of their competitors; the other representing the Press steam-boat on its way down the river with the news of the result.

In the evening the rival crews met at a friendly banquet at the St. James's Restaurant, when the chair was occupied by Mr. E. Vaughan Richards, Q.C.

The Inter-University Sports attracted the largest attendance that has ever been seen at Lillie-bridge on a similar occasion, and it was a pity that the various contests proved somewhat tame, and, as a whole, by no means up to University form. E. Wells (Oxford) won the Mile in fine style in 4 min. 30½ sec., very good time, but, had he been the least pressed, he could undoubtedly have shown a very brilliant performance. No one had much chance against R. H. Macaulay (Cambridge) in the Quarter-Mile, which he won for the third successive year in 50½ sec. When eight events had been decided, each University had scored four, so victory depended on the result of the Three Miles. In this event, W. W. Hough, the Cambridge president, cut down five very moderate opponents with ridiculous ease, and thus Cambridge won the odd event.

## THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The sculling-match which was decided over the Tyne championship course on Monday last, was perhaps the most important that has ever taken place. The competitors were Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Middlesbrough, and the stake at issue was the Championship of the World, held by the former, and £500 a side. It may be remembered that Boyd did not take part in the Hop Bitters Regatta, or in any of the numerous matches that were decided when the Colonial and American scullers were in this country last season, but his latest performances, his victories over Elliot and Hawdon in matches, and over all competitors in the Chinnery Regatta, showed him to be a much-improved man, and the only Englishman who could hope to cope with Hanlan successfully. That wonderful Canadian sculler has never known defeat in a match, and his displays during his training for this event convinced his supporters that he retained his best form. The interest taken in the affair at Newcastle was something wonderful; and we can state as a fact that more people came into the town on Monday last than have ever visited it on a Northumberland Plate day. The scene at the High Level Bridge was one never to be forgotten. Upwards of twenty heavily-laden steamers were lying in the river ready to accompany the race; the bridge itself was crowded with spectators, and every window and door in the adjoining wharves had been taken advantage of by eager spectators. The cutters which carried their pilots were speedily followed by the men themselves, and, after three or four false starts, occasioned chiefly by the anxiety of Boyd to get well away, a capital start was effected. Boyd began at 42 strokes per minute against the 36 of his opponent, and soon held a lead of half a length. He did not, however, retain this advantage for more than a couple of hundred yards, as Hanlan then drew up level

with him, and both men had a desperate struggle for supremacy. This was soon decided in favour of the Canadian, and, when once he had placed a couple of lengths between himself and Boyd, he slowed down considerably, and took matters rather easily. At the end of a mile, covered in 5 min. 45 sec. (the fastest time on record on the Tyne), Hanlan was four lengths in front, and then began to amuse himself in his usual way, occasionally stopping rowing altogether for a second or two, waving his hand to the people on shore, &c. For the rest of the distance the race was a mere procession, Hanlan eventually paddling in a winner by four lengths in 21 min. 25 sec.—very good time when it is considered that there was little or no tide for the latter half of the journey. Hanlan is evidently better than ever, and we may give up the hope of seeing him even fairly extended.

## PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND GROSVENOR GALLERY.

So far as we have seen or heard, less interest than usual has been excited by, or in reference to, the pictures that should appear this year at Burlington House and in Bond-street. Some important works that have been prematurely announced as to form attractions at these exhibitions will not be finished in time. Among these are, we fear, Mr. Alma Tadema's "Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra," Mr. Frith's "Private View of the Royal Academy," large pictures by Mr. Orchardson, Mr. Fildes, and some others. On the other hand, Mr. Holman Hunt's "Flight into Egypt," upon which he has been engaged several years; M. Muncak's "Christ before Pilate," which attracted so much attention last year at Paris; and works by Mr. Tissot, including paintings, *cloisonné* enamels ornamented with bronze figures, and etchings, are to be exhibited separately. The following are some of the most important pictures that may be expected at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. Criticism would be obviously unfair before the works are submitted to the public. We would only premise that R.A. signifies for the Royal Academy, and G. for the Grosvenor Gallery:—

Sir Frederick Leighton—"Phryne," a lifesize full-length figure; "Honey Sweet," two lovers; and half-length female figures. R.A. A profile head of a girl. G.

J. E. Millais—"Portraits of H.R.H. Princess Marie of Edinburgh, Mrs. James Stern, Mrs. Budgett, and probably other portraits. R.A. and G.

L. Alma Tadema—Two portraits only. R.A. and G. F. Goodall—"The Site of Memphis," a picture over ten feet long; "Dwellers in Tents;" and "Arriving at the Well." R.A.

J. R. Herbert—"Justice is not always slow," another large picture representing treasure seekers violating a tomb unconscious of the approach of two lions. "Esther entering the throne-room of Ahasuerus to intercede for the lives of the Jews," and other works. R.A.

E. Long—"Why do his chariots stay," illustrating the line in Deborah's song, Judges v. 28. R.A.

J. C. Hook—"A landscape and three coast scenes. R.A.

J. Pettie—"A Palmer's Tale of the Holy Land," the largest picture the artist has exhibited. "Eugene Aram telling the story of his Crime," and "The Prayer of the Duke of Monmouth to James II." R.A.

G. F. Watts—A lifesize full-length portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; "The Dove returned no more;" and portraits of Motley the historian, Dean Milman, and Sir Benjamin Brodie. G.

E. J. Poynter—Design for the Decoration of the Dome of St. Paul's—to be executed conjointly with Sir F. Leighton. R.A.

H. Herkomer—"Homeward," a large landscape and portraits. R.A. Other Portraits. G.

Sir John Gilbert—"The Fight for the Standard," a large work with numerous figures; "Crabbed Age and Youth cannot live together," and a landscape. R.A. A very large drawing, "The Head of the Procession," will appear at the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

T. Faed—"Going to Tata;" "I cannot, Mother—I cannot," and "A Highland Gipsy." R.A.

E. Armitage—"The Meeting of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Dominic among the ruins of Ancient Rome," and minor works. R.A.

G. D. Leslie—"Pique," a young lady disappointed by the non-arrival of her lover; "Molly," from "Wapping Old Stairs;" and "Sally in our Alley." R.A.

H. S. Marks—"Lord Saye and Sele brought before Jack Cade and his Rabblement," the largest easel picture the artist has painted; and single figure subjects. R.A.

P. R. Morris—"The Sirens Three," Scotch fisher-girls; and minor works. R.A. and G.

F. Holl—Several portraits. R.A. and G.

J. C. Horsley—"A Merry Chase."

G. Boughton—Scenes in Holland, and one in Cornwall. R.A. and G.

J. E. Hodgson—Also scenes in Holland. R.A.

B. Riviere—"The Magician's Doorway," two leopards chained at the entrance of an Eastern building; "Una;" and other pictures with animals. R.A.

J. MacWhirter—"Ossian's Grave," and others. R.A.

Frank Dicksee—"A Love Story," two lovers. G.

A. C. Gow—"A Jacobite Proclamation." R.A.

W. W. Oulless—Several portraits. R.A.

E. J. Gregory—Portraits. R.A. and G.

J. D. Linton—"The Banquet," one of the series of pictures of which instalments have already been exhibited. R.A.

W. Linnell—"The Luring and Capture of Io," a large picture with numerous figures. R.A.

F. W. W. Topham—"A Messenger of Good Tidings; News of the Relief of Florence in 1496," illustrative of "Romola." R.A.

Mrs. Butler (Elizabeth Thompson)—"Floreast Etona," an incident that occurred in the attack on Laing's Neck. R.A.

Heywood Hardy—A picture representing the return home of a Saxon hunter from a wolf-hunt. R.A.

E. Burne Jones—"The Feast of Peleus," and possibly a more important work, "The Tree of Forgiveness." G.

E. Parton—Landscapes. R.A.

J. Collier—"Clytemnestra," and portraits. R.A. and G.

Other works of mark may be expected from Messrs. Leader, H. Lehmann, E. Barclay, E. Barrett Browning, J. O'Connor, Colin Hunter, Napier Hemy, P. Jacob Hood, H. M. Paget, A. Legros, Cecil Lawson, A. Moore, H. Moore, E. Waterlow, H. Schmalz, R. Macbeth, H. Macallum, F. Morgan, W. B. Richmond, and others.

Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval, LL.D., has been elected a

life-trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum, to fill the vacancy

caused by the retirement of Professor Donaldson.

Lord Kimberley presided last week at a dinner to Sir H.

T. Irving, who is about to assume the Governorship of British

Guiana. The noble Earl expressed his confidence in the future

prosperity of the West Indies.

## A VOLUNTEER'S SKETCHES AT THE REVIEW.

Some of the characteristic incidents of the annual Easter Review, and of the journey from London, performed by a few of the Volunteer Corps a day or two before the appointed Monday, are delineated in pages of the Sketch-book of a Volunteer, who last year went down to Brighton with his comrades, to pass inspection on parade, and to take part in the military manoeuvres of the grand field-day. Early breakfast, snatched at a coffee-stall in the hasty walk to the railway station, which is reached just in time, for all but the very "last man," to catch the starting train, begins the day with an unwonted degree of anxious and exciting anticipation. Upon the arrival of the train at its place of destination, the Volunteers are paraded, under the superintendence of the Acting-Adjutant, who is mounted, having sent his horse there to meet him. The gallant steed is "rather fresh," and makes a forcible demonstration to the rear, but, fortunately, without doing serious hurt to friend or foe. After due inspection, the individual members of the corps are free to roam about the town and neighbourhood, and to look after their necessities of board and lodging for the forty-eight hours. They encounter the rude curiosity and ironical admiration of rustic natives with as much self-composure as they are able to command. "Navvies," with pickaxe and shovel, do them the honour of "presenting arms;" while a bevy of servant maidens, from the next farmhouse, bestow their most seducing glances on the Metropolitan Volunteers. In looking for a billet at night, the aid of a lantern is kindly offered to show the path to the public-house, where a bed on the floor, though but of straw covered with a rug, awaits the weary citizen soldier in the hour of needful repose. We now turn to the double-page array of sketches, displaying some incidents of the actual review last year. From roll-call at morning muster, to the end of the sham fight in the afternoon, many details of service in the field are here presented to view. The scouts, the signalling party, the hour of indolent waiting, the brisk alarm, and command to "stand by their arms," the active skirmishing, in stubble which affords but little cover, the attack and repulse, the execution of tactical movements, the anguish of stragglers dropping out of their ranks, and the buglers, if not already "pumped-out," spending their last breath in a desperate "Cease fire" at the end of the fight, are incidents of martial action that will not fail to interest the reader. Whether on the Sussex Downs or those of the Hampshire coast, England expects that every man of her Volunteer force will do his duty on Easter Monday, as well as ever it was done in preceding years.

## THE HUNDRED OF HOO RAILWAY.

That part of North Kent which lies between the estuary of the Thames, below Gravesend, from Sea Reach to the Nore, and the estuary of the Medway, below Chatham, to the Isle of Grain and Sheerness, is mainly comprised in the divisional Hundred of Hoo. There are three places named Hoo, all in the hundred, but all their names have an affix—Hoo All Hallows, Hoo St. Mary, and Hoo St. Werburgh. The last mentioned is a village of the time of Edward the Confessor, and is the head of the Hundred. It has a population of about 1500 people, and the soil in the parish is of a rich character, very favourable to the growth of cereals. The Church of St. Werburgh is a very ancient structure, containing several fine brasses and wood carvings. It has a tower and spire, which serve as landmarks, with a peal of six bells. The register of the church dates from 1587.

The Hundred of Hoo Railway, a new line branching off between Gravesend and Higham Stations on the North Kent branch of the South-Eastern Railway, is now completed. Its terminus is at Stoke Creek, nearly opposite Sheerness.

Higham, which is about half-way between Gravesend and Rochester, should also be noticed on this line. Its church has a double nave and chancel, one side having been parochial, the other conventual, for the Nuns of Lillechurch, who were suppressed by Edward IV. on the plea of disorderly conduct. Their property now belongs to St. John's College, Cambridge, who are also patrons of the Vicarage of Higham.

A striking natural feature of this district is the chalk cliff, from which the parish of Cliffe-at-Hoo takes its name, with the rich expanse of marsh stretched below it, on which are to be seen Cliffe Fort, the large cement works of Messrs. Francis and Co., and Cliffe Creek, with East Tilbury church opposite on the Essex coast. One of our illustrations shows the very fine parish church of Cliffe, containing many relics of the olden time. The Archbishop is the patron of the Rectory. The ancient picturesque Rectory House of Cliffe is said to have been one of the manors of the see of Canterbury. This was restored by the late Rev. Henry Robert Lloyd, M.A., who died Rector of the parish in 1880. The new line passes in a cutting about a hundred yards to the south of the village of Cliffe-at-Hoo.

Near this, in a commanding position to overlook the North Kent shore, stands Cooling Castle, which was erected early in the reign of Richard II., by John of Cobham, the third Baron Cobham. It consists of two parallel, but unequal wards, separated by a moat which surrounded both. These wards are four-sided, but not rectangular, and have a round tower at each angle. The dimensions of the outer ward, in which have been erected a modern dwelling-house, offices, and outbuildings, are about 440 by 290 feet, and those of the inner ward 196 by 170 feet, the whole grounds and walls covering about eight acres of ground. Cooling Castle was assaulted and captured by about two thousand men, commanded by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1554, in his demonstration to prevent Queen Mary from marrying Philip of Spain. George Brooke, the then Lord Cobham, defended his house with a handful of men from eleven in the forenoon until five in the afternoon, when he was compelled to yield, his ammunition being exhausted, and his gates and drawbridges so battered that his own men began to murmur and shrink. After this time the castle was seldom used as a residence, and was suffered to fall into decay. There is still, however, enough of the ancient building remaining to show its great extent; and no spot in Kent can excel Cooling Castle in historic interest.

The village of Stoke, about eight miles from Rochester, is on the borders of the marsh district. Its church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built in the reign of Edward I. The tower is only a little higher than the top of the roof, and appears to have been reduced in height. The church has a chancel, with north aisle, and three massive Norman-Gothic arches on each side.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, when a paper on "Materialism?" was read.

A meeting of Roman Catholic clergy and laity was held in Dublin last week to concert measures for presenting a purse of money to Archbishop McCabe on his elevation to the cardinalate. The subscription reached a total of £2500.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The House of Lords adjourned on the eve of the Boat-Race till Thursday, the 20th inst. Whether their Lordships spend the Easter vacation in their country seats, in a flying visit to the Continent, or run down to "the Wight" to be handy for the Volunteer Field-Day at Portsmouth, one subject is bound to obtrude itself on their minds. That is the unhappy and lawless condition of Ireland. On the very day noble Lords separated the state of Ireland was the prevailing theme. It may be admitted that only to a skilled strategist like Lord Strathnairn could it have occurred to use Irish disaffection as an argument against the very questionable Channel Tunnel which is being proceeded with without the sanction of Parliament. But the Marquis of Lansdowne's seasonable speech on the unsatisfactory working of the jury system in Ireland, and the conversation which ensued, will not have been thrown away upon the Government. As the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Dunraven intimated, the public may well grow impatient at the imprisonment of some 600 or 700 men under the Coercion Act when Crime, so far from decreasing, is on the increase. What is the remedy? Men suspected of murders, and probably guilty, are tried, and, as a rule, acquitted by Irish juries. Why not suspend trial by jury, then, for a time in the lawless districts? This course was clearly recommended by a majority of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Irish Jury Laws, Earl Spencer and Lord Carlingford alone objecting. The Lord Privy Seal, answering the Marquis of Lansdowne, pointed out that no other tribunal was suggested by the Committee; but Lord Dunraven indicated that a jury of Judges would best discharge the duty.

When will the Procedure debates end in the House of Commons? Absolutely no progress with the Ministerial proposals has hitherto been made. Yet, not unworthy the palmy days of the Commons was the closing night's discussion of Mr. R. S. Marriott's amendment. The knowledge that Mr. Bright would resume the debate on behalf of the Government caused the House to fill to overflowing. Prince Christian and the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Rosebery were among those observed in the Peers' Gallery. Every seat was occupied. The audience was, indeed, worthy the orator. Mr. Bright was, happily, in good voice. In the silvery tones of old, each word dropping like a polished pebble, did Mr. Bright at once assail the Opposition for their hostility to a reasonable proposition, the necessity for adopting which to suppress the evil of Obstruction must be patent to every impartial member. Now and again ironic cheers came from the Conservatives; but, with an adroitness and readiness of retort peculiarly his own, Mr. Bright on the instant quietly but effectively interjected a reply which unfailingly drew approving cheers and laughter from his own side. Preserving his most scathing sentences for the Irish Home-Rule members, whose thinly-veiled rebellion was a matter for their own consciences, Mr. Bright rose to a lofty pitch of eloquence in his earnest appeal to the majority of hon. members on both sides to say "whether this House of Commons, with its centuries of renown, and its centuries of service, is to be laid prostrate, powerless, and useless at the bidding and at the action of a handful of men who tell you that they despise you, and by their conduct would degrade you." Facing the implacable group of Home Rulers, Mr. Bright trenchantly added, "Do not let them suppose that they are greater friends of Ireland than I am. I taught what were the wrongs of Ireland, and urged that they should be redressed, when some of those gentlemen were in their long clothes. I am not the less a friend of Ireland because I condemn those who, in my opinion, have been of late her worst enemies." The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster showed a serviceable example of terseness of speech. His powerful and much-applauded address was compressed into three quarters of an hour. Colonel Stanley's rising was the signal for departure for dinner. Of the succeeding speeches, Mr. Sexton's was the first to demand notice for the exceptional ability of an attack on the Closure, and upon Mr. Bright, the vituperation of whom by Mr. Parnell's followers shows a singular lack of gratitude on the part of Irishmen to one of Ireland's staunchest friends. Coming to Sir Stafford Northcote, it will be sufficient to state that the right hon. Baronet, while agreeing to most of the new rules in principle, was of opinion that the Closure would deprive the House of some of its liberty. But, reviewing the arguments in a luminous summary, Mr. Gladstone maintained that the Closure rule was framed merely to give the Speaker the necessary means to rescue the House from the "slough of despond" into which it had been plunged by irreconcilable Obstructionists. One of the largest gatherings of members known for some years took part in the important division, which was to decide the fate of the Ministry. By a Government majority of 39 was negatived Mr. Marriott's amendment against closing a debate by the will of a majority—318 against 279 votes. The triumphant cheering of Ministerialists was natural. But they are not by any manner of means yet out of the wood into which the first, the Closure, clause has led them. That some dispatch may be shown when Parliament meets again is the general desire. Indeed, if dispatch be not forthcoming it is to be feared Parliament will sooner or later have to perform the Japanese rite known as the "happy dispatch."

The only quarter, alas! in which anything approaching dispatch has been evident in the House has been in the passing of the inadequately debated Estimates. Here is an opening for some of the smart young rising members on both sides. Apropos of whom, many will be glad to learn that Lord Randolph Churchill is now better. The "Fourth Party" has need of Lord Randolph, it having become dislocated since the absence of its lively leader, into whose prominent seat at the corner of the bench below the gangway Mr. Chaplin has now and then dropped, it may be mentioned.

Picking out the chief subjects dealt with on the morrow of the great division, one may note that Mr. Forster intimated his willingness to release Mr. Dillon, on the score of ill-health, from Kilmarnock if he would promise to go on the Continent; that Mr. Arthur Arnold gained nothing by his motion to quicken the stately action of the Ecclesiastical Commission; and that a count-out ended a relishable discussion on the Scotch Herring Fisheries.

Not without its ludicrous aspect was the little personal episode brought to light by Mr. Callan on Monday. It appeared from the explanations offered that, not threats, but quiet remonstrance was used by the Home Secretary in talking with Mr. Anderson in the Lobby with respect to his objections to the Closure. All the same, the valiant assertion of his power of self-defence by Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Mitchell Henry's ebullition of the ultra-sensitiveness with regard to "eavesdropping," hugely amused the House. Mr. Osborne Morgan having secured the second reading of his little Army Bill, Mr. Jesse Collings brought forward his reasonable proposition for the more equal distribution of the Art and Science grants to provincial cities only to find his

motion negatived. Mr. Mundella, with "the three R's" as his motto, rode roughshod over Sir John Lubbock's prayer for a little scientific teaching in Board Schools; and was not able till the small hours to secure a vote of £2,749,863 (an actual increase of £111,500 over last year's Estimates) for Education in England and Wales, and £358,512 for Scotland. Various other questions, among them the condition of Ireland, cropped up on Tuesday; but hon. members generally were anxious to get away for the Easter Holidays, which close on Monday, April 17; the following Monday, the 24th inst., being fixed for the Budget.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 4.

*Pâques fleuries*, flowery Easter, is the pretty name given by the French to Palm Sunday. With the Parisians, Palm Sunday is one of the most popular days in the Church calendar. In the morning, the churches are invaded by crowds of the faithful, and around the doors are grouped scores of women who sell sprigs of box-wood that is supposed to have been sprinkled with holy water. Along the streets the flower-sellers have laid in a large provision of box, whose varnished green leaves set off the variegated splendour of violets, cowslips, primroses, jacinths, bluebells, and other spring blossoms that make joyous streets. In some exotic shops "palmiers de Jérusalem"—from Algeria—are offered for sale. But the popular emblem of the day is a sprig of box. Everybody you met in the street last Sunday morning had a branch; the cabmen and omnibus-drivers had decorated their horses' heads with veritable bouquets of box; the churches were green with the branches of "goodly trees" and "thick trees," which will be carefully kept until next year, when they will be burnt to provide the ashes wherewith to humiliate the penitent on Ash-Wednesday. Meanwhile, in the vast majority of Parisian households, in the modest garret of the seamstress and in the bedchamber of duchesses, the little sprig of boxwood will be suspended on the wall over the crucifix to preserve the home from misfortune and to defeat the projects of the Evil One.

The Parisian women, who are as practical as they are charming, have long ago put an end to the silly observance of the first of April which has won for it in England the name of April-Fool's Day. Thanks to their ingenuity and to the invention of April fishes—*poissons d'Avril*—the first day of this month has become a pretext for presents, like Christmas with its *soulier de Noël* and Easter with its miraculous eggs. A clever French woman, with the aid of New-Year's Day, the fête of her patron saint, her birthday, Christmas, Easter, and the *poisson d'Avril*, has thus six occasions of obtaining the presents that she desires. She may start with a necklace of pearls on New-Year's Day; on April 1 she will expect earrings; the Easter egg will contain a bracelet; the birthday present will bring a ring; the saint's day a brooch, and there will still remain the diadem for Christmas. Believe me, ladies, you will find it to your advantage to be as learned as the Parisiennes in the art of verifying dates.

In the ceremonies of *Pâques fleuries* the dead are not forgotten. Last Sunday the cemeteries of Paris were visited by thousands laden with flowers and plants and wreaths, which were placed on the graves of the departed. It was not like the gloomy visit in the chilly fog of All-Saints' Day. It was a pilgrimage of faith and hope, that seemed to partake of the joy and brightness of the spring vegetation bursting into luxuriant foliage under the warm sunlight.

By way of contrast to these simple and charming manifestations of faith, the "Democratic Union of anti-clerical propaganda," consisting of delegates from the free-thinking societies of Paris and the provinces, brought its annual congress to a close on Sunday afternoon by a meeting in the Cirque Fernando. The honorary presidents of this congress were Garibaldi, Victor Hugo, and Louis Blanc. The object of this congress is to obtain the separation of the Church and the State, and the abolition of the Concordat, and at the same time to give a handful of ebullient fanatics an opportunity of airing their intolerant eloquence.

The horse show now open in the Palais de l'Industrie has become the fashionable rendezvous of Parisian, and especially of cosmopolitan, fashion. The show itself is not, perhaps, very remarkable. From an Anglo-Saxon point of view it might appear stupid. Nevertheless, from two to five in the afternoon there is a gay and amusing crowd in the tribunes; a few Dukes and Duchesses who run to horse; heaps of officers, chasseurs in their brilliant blue uniform, dragoons, and artillery officers; a large detachment of the demi-monde; the representatives of the *haute gomme*, young swells whose ideal is to *chic Anglais* and a suit of tweed of eccentric tint; and, finally, the exotic colonies in full force, Bolivar Rastacouère labouring to spend the wealth of Brazil and the Indies. The most approved "form" requires the "swell" to endeavour as much as possible to resemble an articulated doll: a hat with a curly and voluted brim, an utterly expressionless face, arms set out stiffly at an angle from the body, a diminutive dust-coloured overcoat coming barely down to the hips, trousers rather short and tight enough to render evident a becoming angularity and bowiness of leg, indicative of habitual horsemanship, a walk like that of an automaton, jerky and with a sort of hesitation in each step, movement of the arms in cadence with the stiff movement of the legs; in short, a masterpiece of irritating stupidity.

The Chamber and the Senate, which, since they met on Jan. 14, have not done much, have decided to do nothing at all, and to take a month's holiday. Both Houses have adjourned until May 2.

There are various reports currents relative to the foundation of several new journals by M. Gambetta, with a view to recovering his lost popularity. M. Gambetta wished to get possession of the *Petit Journal* and *La France*; failing that, he intends to found a new journal of his own, with M. Joseph Reinach as editor.

The painter Henri Lehmann died on Friday last, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a pupil of Ingres, and particularly celebrated as a portrait-painter. In 1875 he succeeded Pils as professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The report of the Royal Institution Lectures is unavoidably deferred.

Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M.P., and Miss Lever entertained on Saturday a large party on board the saloon steamer Victoria to witness the University Boat-Race. Amongst those present were the Duke of Teck, and his sons, Prince Adolphus and Prince Francis, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Suffield, Lord Henry Thynne and the Hon. Mr. Thynne, Lord Crichton, Lord Henry G. Lennox, Lord Claud J. Hamilton, Lord Bingham, Lord Pakenham, Lord Bury and Lady Bury, Sir Richard Cross and Mr. Assheton Cross, the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and Miss Lefevre, the Hon. P. Bouverie, Mr. H. R. Brand, M.P., and several other members.

## MUSIC.

The first concert of the fourth season of the London Musical Society—last week—was interesting from its having included two settings of Schiller's "Nanie"; one by the late Hermann Goetz, the other recently composed by Herr Brahms. Both have been spoken of by us in reference to previous performances, and their repetition again left a decided impression in favour of the work of the deceased composer over that of the living one. A selection from Handel's "Theodora" preceded, and Gounod's "De Profundis" followed the works just referred to. The solo vocalists in Handel's music were Misses Clements and Wakefield, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. S. G. Lyttelton. The delivery of the air "Angels ever bright and fair," by Miss Clements, and of "As with rosy steps," and "Lord to Thee," by Miss Wakefield, were the specialties of the solo performances. The choral and orchestral details were very efficiently rendered, and Mr. Barnby conducted ably. The second concert will take place on June 29.

The Sacred Harmonic Society is very near the end of its fiftieth season; and, it is to be feared, of its existence, unless some means be devised of securing the continuance of an institution which has for so many years exercised a great and wide-spread influence of the highest kind in English musical taste. The last concert but one of the present series—last week—consisted of a performance of "Eli," the first of the two great oratorios composed by Sir Michael Costa, whose good influence as conductor of the society since 1848 has been so important an element in the success of the institution. Owing to the continued (but fortunately abating) illness of Sir M. Costa, the performance was again efficiently conducted by M. Saindon. The solos were very effectively sung by Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The last concert of the series takes place on April 28, when Handel's "Solomon" will be performed. A meeting of the members and subscribers is to be held on April 18, to consider the possibility of reorganising the society.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts closed their sixteenth season very effectively last week with a supplemental afternoon performance, at which a varied and popular selection of vocal pieces was effectively rendered by Misses M. Davies, Santley, Blandy, Madame Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, and the members of the South London Choral Association; Mr. Carrodus having contributed two brilliant violin fantasias. Two morning concerts are to be given during next month.

The Popular Concerts have just ended their twenty-fourth season. At the afternoon performance of Saturday last Madame Schumann played, with fine effect, Mendelssohn's "Andante" and "Rondo Capriccioso," for pianoforte solo, and another piece in reply to the encore; having also sustained the pianoforte part in Beethoven's great trio in B flat, op. 97. Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, his associates in the string quartet having been Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. At the final evening concert on Monday these gentlemen co-operated in a fine performance of Brahms's string sextet in B flat, the party having been augmented by Mr. Zerbini (second viola) and Signor Pezze (second violoncello). Madame Schumann contributed pianoforte solos with special effect; Herr Joachim and Herr Straus played Bach's concerto for two violins in D minor; and Mlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti were associated in Mendelssohn's variations for pianoforte and violoncello, as were Miss Zimmerman and Herr Joachim in some of this gentleman's adaptations of Brahms's Hungarian Dances; and Mr. Santley contributed vocal pieces. The names of the artists indicate the excellence of the performances. The concerts will be resumed on Oct. 16.

Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley gave an organ recital last Saturday evening to the members of the Edinburgh Choral Union and their friends in the music-class-room of the University of Edinburgh. There was a crowded and an appreciative audience. The programme was arranged in chronological order, containing specimens of music specially composed for the organ, as well as choral or orchestral pieces arranged for it.

Madame Saindon Dolby's concert last week—chiefly contributed to by pupils of her vocal academy—served to manifest the progress made by the students under her excellent system of instruction. Mrs. Inez Bell, and Misses A. Carter, Cooper, Burgess, Woodhatch, Blackwell, Wintthrop, Fusselle, Wallis, and Coward, distinguished themselves in various degrees by meritorious performances. The programme included Henry Smart's graceful cantata (for female voices), "The Fishermiden."

The third of Messrs. Laistner, Mahr, and Leu's trio concerts was given last week at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street.

On Monday evening, at the close of the brief rehearsal at the Albert Hall, commencing at eight o'clock, a presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £150 and an illuminated address on vellum, was made to Mr. John Hedley, the general superintendent of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. The testimonial has been raised by the subscriptions of the members of the society on the occasion of Mr. Hedley having arrived at his tenth year of office, and owing to the high favour in which he is held.

The annual concert in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening with a varied programme, including the co-operation of eminent vocalists and the band of the A division of police.

Herren Weber (pianist) and A. Kummer (violinist) gave the second of their interesting concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

Sacred concerts were given at the Royal Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, St. James's Hall, and the Alexandra Palace on Good Friday. In the first-named locality "The Messiah" was performed, with the special feature of Madame Albani's rendering of the soprano solo music.

The date of the first of the new series of Richter Concerts has been changed from May 5 to May 3—a wise alteration, as the performances of Wagner's Nibelungen opera-dramas, at Her Majesty's Theatre, are to begin on the first-named date.

The triennial Hereford Festival will open on Sept. 12, and conclude on the following Friday evening. The first morning performance, in the cathedral, will consist of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," followed, in the evening, by a miscellaneous concert, in the Shire Hall, including the production of a setting, by Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White), of Collins's "Ode to the Passions." On Wednesday morning Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," Beethoven's symphony in B flat, Goetz's 137th Psalm, and Bach's "Magnificat" will be given; and in the evening (also in the cathedral) Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be performed. On the Thursday a new cantata by Dr. Garrett, entitled "The Shunamite," will be produced; the morning's performances also including Beethoven's Mass in C and Molique's "Abraham." The festival will conclude with "The Messiah," on the Friday morning, and a chamber concert in the Shire Hall in the evening.

Madame Marie Roze has been engaged by Mr. Vert to appear in a series of concerts to be given in the principal cities of England and Ireland. The first concert will take place at Norwich on the 13th inst.





1. Calling the Roll. 2. Signalling Party of Post-Office Ride Corps. 3. Scouts. 4. Waiting for the enemy, but taking it easy. 5. One of the Umpires. 6. After the battle. 7. Allied Camp, "Get ready, men!" 8. Skirmishers, with not much cover. 9. The end of the fight, "Cease fire!" 10. Every man for himself. 11. The Regimental Orderly Bugler "pumped out."

INCIDENTS OF LAST YEAR'S VOLUNTEER REVIEW (FROM] A VOLUNTEER'S SKETCH-BOOK).

SEE NEXT PAGE



## THE COURT.

Her Majesty continues to enjoy her charming retreat on the Mediterranean. Princess Beatrice makes numerous explorations in the district, especially acquainting herself with the various processes employed in the Maynat Artistic Pottery Factory. Prince Leopold is recovering from his accident, and drives out daily; and the health of the Royal family at Mentone is most satisfactory. Lord Lyons, the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, and Mr. Sheffield, Attachés to the British Embassy in Paris, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and the British Vice-Consul at Palermo, were at a dinner given at the Villa Carlotta by Mr. Hume Dick in honour of the Queen, on the eve of Lord Lyons' return to Paris. Selections of music were given during dinner by the town band. Earl Spencer arrived as Minister in attendance on Lord Lyons' departure, occupying his Lordship's apartments in the Hôtel des Anglais. Divine service was performed on Palm Sunday at the Châlet des Rosiers by the Rev. Canon Sidebotham, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and their suite being present. The Princess also attended the service at the cathedral, and witnessed the ceremony of the benediction of the Palms. At noon her Majesty and her Royal Highness visited Prince Leopold at the Hôtel Bellevue, and subsequently drove along the Nice road. On Monday her Majesty's gun-boat *Cygné* arrived, on board which Princess Beatrice went to Nice, having a delightful cruise, with a calm sea. Her Royal Highness, after passing several hours in the town, returned in the *Cygné* to Mentone. The Comte de Paris, who is staying at Cannes, has visited the Queen; and he has inspected the Infirmary, which has returned from Villefranche, and is anchored in the roads opposite the Châlet des Rosiers. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have driven to Monaco and other noteworthy localities. The Royal visit to Mentone will be closed on Easter Tuesday, when the Queen proceeds to Cherbourg, whence she embarks on her return home.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to an inspection of three battalions of Guards in Hyde Park yesterday week. The troops consisted of the third battalion Grenadier Guards, the first battalion Coldstream Guards, and the first battalion Scots Guards; Major-General Higginson commanding. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Vaudeville Theatre. On the 1st the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, Duke Ernest Günther, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, was present on board the umpire's boat at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race; and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with Mr. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigation. The Royal family at Marlborough House went, as usual, to church on Sunday. The Prince was present at some experiments showing Messrs. Clark and Stanfield's ship-raising apparatus at the Westminster Aquarium on Monday. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess and Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Leiningen, and other relatives, have lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess have been busy in inspecting the principal studios and galleries of Art. Among those recently visited have been Miss Grant's, in Albany-street, Regent's Park, to see the bust and medallion of the late Dean of Westminster; and Messrs. Goupil's gallery in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to see the pictures of Hubert Herkomer, R.A., and the French Gallery.

The Prince has sent to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen a bracelet, with "Good luck" in diamonds upon it, with the request that he will give it as a wedding gift to his daughter, who is about to marry her cousin.

The Duke of Edinburgh, upon the completion of his tour of inspection on the south-western coast, dined at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club at Weymouth, after which he returned in the *Lively* to Portsmouth, and thence to town; the Duchess having already arrived at Clarence House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Savoy Theatre yesterday week, the Duchess having previously been to the Haymarket and to the St. James's Theatres.

Some further details are published respecting the arrangements for the marriage of Prince Leopold with Princess Helen of Waldeck. There will be eight bridesmaids:—Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, Lady Ermytrude Russell, Lady Eva Sarah Louise Greville, Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, and Lady Florence Mary Bootle Wilbraham. The Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the ceremony, and the assistant prelates will be the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester. It is expected that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will act as the bridegroom's best men. The bride will be given away by her father, and at the conclusion of the service the "Hallelujah Chorus" will be sung by the choir, and guns will be fired in the Long Walk; the "Wedding March" being played on the organ as the Royal personages leave. The line of the procession from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel will be kept by a detachment of the Scots Guards, and a travelling escort of the 2nd Life Guards will escort the bride and bridegroom as far as Chertsey on their way to Claremont. It is rumoured that there will be a state banquet and a ball at Windsor Castle in commemoration of the event.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Captain Robert Gordon Handcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Handcock, was married to the Hon. Audrey Mary Florence, eldest daughter of Lord Tenterden, on Thursday week, at St. Marylebone Church. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Geraldine and the Hon. Gwen Abbott, Miss Caroline Pollock, Miss Marion Pollock, Miss Knight, and Miss Handcock. The wedding breakfast was given by Lord and Lady Tenterden at their residence in Portland-place, after which Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Handcock left en route for Paris.

The marriage between Mr. Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Devon, and Miss Northcote, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, will take place at Pynes, Devon, in the Whitsuntide recess.

A marriage is arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, son of the late Hon. Edward Hastings, and Miss Henniker, eldest daughter of Sir Brydges Henniker.

A new die for the next issue of golden coinage from the Mint is completed and is in the possession of the authorities at the Mint. This is only the second die taken during the reign of Queen Victoria, and her Majesty is represented with an Imperial crown, and the likeness is that of the Queen of the present year.

The Botanical Department of the New Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, which is a branch of the British Museum, will be opened for the first time on Easter Monday. The department will contain some rare specimens of polished wood, together with some valuable cases of ferns and dried specimens of plants.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The Commission appointed to examine the plans of Victor Emmanuel's monument has declared none of them satisfactory. It has assigned three prizes—one of 50,000*l.* to M. Nenot, of the French Academy; one of 30,000*l.* to Signori Piacentini and Ferrari; and one of 20,000*l.* to Signor Galetti. Five other exhibitors have received honourable mentions.

A stone tablet commemorating Sir Walter Scott's sojourn in Rome in 1832 was unveiled last Saturday by Colonel Ramsay, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. It is affixed to the façade of the Silvestrelli Palace, where Scott lived when in Rome.

The 600th anniversary of the Sicilian Vespers was celebrated yesterday week in Palermo, with much enthusiasm, but without any disturbance. Garibaldi took no part in the proceedings. A regatta, a sham fight, and illuminations in the beautiful bay continued on Saturday; and the festivities concluded on Sunday night with a picturesque procession through the main street of Palermo, transparencies being carried on poles, with devices and inscriptions. The Municipality presented commemorative medals to the official visitors.

## SPAIN.

Rioting has occurred in two or three districts of Spain. The cause seems to be dislike of the Franco-Spanish Commercial Treaty and of the new Industrial Tax. A state of siege has been proclaimed in Catalonia. The riots assumed a most serious aspect on Thursday week, but order has been partially restored. Strong measures had to be resorted to in Barcelona, where there was considerable rioting.

## PORTUGAL.

The King has prolonged the sittings of the Cortes to the end of April. The Lisbon Geographical Society is urging the Government to retake possession of Manica, on the East Coast of Africa.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor has been confined to his room from indisposition, and on Monday he did not receive his usual visits and reports. The Crown Princess has recovered from her affection of the eyes, and was able on Sunday to attend Divine service in the English chapel.

The annual military inspections will begin this year in about a month. May 26 is fixed for the spring parade of the Guards. The autumn manoeuvres of the Fifth Prussian Army Corps will take place before the Emperor on Sept. 6 and 7 in the vicinity of Breslau, in Silesia, at which place the Imperial head-quarters will be established.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the Ecclesiastical Bill, as amended.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The International Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture at Vienna was opened last Saturday by the Emperor, who was accompanied by his two brothers and three other Archdukes, and a large retinue of distinguished persons.

Baron Kraus, Acting Governor of Bohemia, has been appointed to the post of Governor of the Province. He at the same time receives the title of privy councillor.

The Austrian Polar Expedition left Pola on Sunday.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor, in an autograph letter, accedes to the request of Baron Nicolai, Minister of Public Instruction, to be relieved of his post; and Secretary of State Delyanoff is his successor.

As General Strelnikoff, public prosecutor of the Kieff military tribunal, was leisurely strolling on the boulevard at Odessa on Thursday week, he was shot in the neck, and died in two minutes. Two men ran away, but were arrested, notwithstanding a violent resistance, in which three persons were wounded. The murderers were hanged on Monday.

The Emperor has commuted the sentences of the Nihilists condemned to death into hard labour in the mines, except in the case of Suchanoff, an officer, whom he allows to have a military execution. Suchanoff, the naval officer who was convicted of having aided in the assassination of the late Emperor, was shot at Cronstadt yesterday week morning.

## GREECE.

The Minister of War has resigned, and the War Department is in charge of the Premier pending the appointment of a successor. The Budget estimates the revenue for 1882 as 17,790,500 drachmas more than the revenue of last year, but the large expenditure proposed will leave a deficit of more than 1,000,000 drachmas. A loan of 60,000,000 drachmas is proposed to be expended in improving communications and increasing the navy. The Chamber has adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

## AMERICA.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill granting Mrs. Garfield an annual pension of 5000*dols.*

An attempt was made on Thursday last week to demolish the monument at Tappanstown, New York, erected in memory of Major André, who was hanged there on Oct. 2, 1780, as a British spy. A piece was blown off, and the statue was damaged, but it retains its position, though the base is destroyed.

Amherst College, Massachusetts, has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-three persons, mostly women and children, have lost their lives through the burning of the steamer *Golden City* at a wharf in Memphis.

A lunatic asylum at Yankton, Dakota, has been burned, and three of the patients perished in the fire.

There was a severe storm near Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, with a whirlwind, which caused much damage. A water tower at Reading was blown over, crushing some people who had sought refuge there. Three of them were killed.

Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, brother of William H. Vanderbilt, shot himself through the head on Sunday afternoon, at the Glenham Hotel, New York.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The House of Assembly at Capetown has unanimously voted a resolution authorising the use of the Dutch language in the debates of the House.

According to the reports from Kimberley, all is quiet on the western border of the Transvaal. Some excitement has been caused by the news of gold discoveries near Leydenburg.

## AUSTRALIA.

The revenue returns for New South Wales for the quarter ending March 31 were published on the 1st inst., and show a highly satisfactory progress in that colony. The receipts for the quarter amount to £1,670,000, being an increase of £282,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Railway receipts show an increase of £132,000, taxation of £55,000, and rents for sheep-runs of £80,000. Should this rate of increase continue throughout the current year the revenue for the year will exceed £7,000,000, which would be very nearly £1,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury in November last. The amount at present on the credit side of the Consolidated Revenue Fund is £3,280,000, of which the sum of £2,600,000 has been advanced to the loan fund for the construction of railways sanctioned by the Legislature.

Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, has resigned his appointment.

A large number of icebergs floating near Cape Race will, it is stated, compel all steamers between Cape Breton and New York to take an easterly course for the next two months.

The Begum of Bhopal has been on a visit to Calcutta, and has exchanged visits with the Viceroy and Lady Ripon. General Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaulé Army, has also been in Calcutta.

Lord Hartington has received a telegram from India to the effect that the remission of the India cotton duties came into force on the 10th ult. All cotton leaving after that date would be free of duty.

The golden rose which the Pope blesses on the fourth Sunday in Lent and sends, as a special mark of favour, to one of the Catholic Princesses, is this year destined by Leo XIII. for Princess Stéphanie, wife of Prince Rudolf of Austria.

The National Mohammedan Association of Calcutta has offered a gold medal of 100*rs.*, to be called the "Eden Medal," for the best work in the Urdu language on "The Poet Sa'ada and his Contemporaries," together with a sketch of the Mohammedan female poets of India.

The new route from Bourg to Bellegarde, via Mantua, was opened last Saturday. Besides shortening the journey from Paris to Geneva about thirty miles, the new route offers great attractions in the way of scenery. The highlands between Bourg and the Swiss frontier are among the most picturesque and romantic in Europe.

From a report which has recently been published it appears that in the twelvemonth ended Sept. 30, 1881, assistance was given by the St. Gothard Hospice to 15,730 persons, of whom 3956 had to be lodged for one or more nights, and 123 to be treated as sick persons. The number of meals given to assisted persons was 58,503, and some of the sufferers from Alpine casualties received in the hospice had to be provided wholly or partially with clothing. The expenditure on all those objects was 14,422*fr.*, the receipts only 13,968*fr.* The usefulness, and, indeed, the need of the hospice is so great that it will be maintained at least during the winter months, even after the opening of the tunnel for regular traffic.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Charing-cross Hospital, will preside at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of that institution, to be held on April 19 at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke of Westminster has given Grosvenor House for a concert in aid of the distressed Irish ladies. Viscountess Folkestone, as well as some well-known professionals, has consented to take part in the entertainment; the date fixed upon being Thursday, May 4.

An admirable selection of vocal and instrumental music, chiefly sacred, was given last week at the Brompton Hospital by Mr. John Stedman and his highly-trained choir of boys, assisted by several gifted friends, whose performances afforded great delight to the numerous inmates.

The fourth annual Italian ball (evening and fancy dress), under the patronage of Baron Heath, Consul-General to the King of Italy, will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., in the Freemasons' Hall. It is for the benefit of the French Hospital and the Italian Benefit Society.

The Earl of Aberdeen presided yesterday week at Willis's Rooms at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham. A large company sat down, and the chairman called attention to the good work which was done by the institution. The subscriptions and donations amounted to upwards of £870.

Lord Justice Brett presided yesterday week at the ninth annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, held in the hall of the Middle Temple. The funds were reported to have proved insufficient for the demands upon them, and the members of the profession, outside of which no appeal could be made, were urged to greater liberality in subscribing to this useful association.

On Monday afternoon, May 8, by permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, an amateur performance of Mr. Herbert Gardner's comedy, "Time Will Tell," will take place at Bridgewater House, in aid of the funds of the Moore-street Home for Crippled and Orphan Boys, under the immediate patronage of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck).

Mrs. Gladstone has received the following further contributions in aid of the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home, viz.:—Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., £100; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, £50; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, £50; Mr. Tennant, M.P., £100; Sir Edward Scott, Bart., £21; Mr. Eustace Smith, M.P., £10 10*s.*; Sir James Paget, Bart., £10 10*s.*; Sir William Andrews, £10 10*s.*

A festival to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the British Home for Incurables took place yesterday week at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, the Lord Mayor presiding. The institution, which is situated at Clapham-rise, is at present affording a home for fifty patients, but if funds permitted the society could accommodate about seventy inmates. Subscriptions to the amount of £1850 were announced.

The Prince of Wales presided last week at the annual festival of the Victoria Hospital for Children held at Willis's Rooms, where a large and distinguished company sat down. In proposing the toast of the evening his Royal Highness advocated the claims of this excellent institution in earnest terms, and urged the great importance of the part it took in the care of the rising generation. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £2500.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Association for the Welfare of the Blind, held on their premises in Berners-street. The report stated that 125 blind persons are employed, of whom two are deaf and one deaf and dumb, and that they had earned in all £5250 during 1881. The report was adopted, and the claims of the association on the public were urged by the Bishop of Bedford, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Viscount Ashley, the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, and others.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, laid the foundation-stone of the new City of London College, near Moorgate-street. The building is intended to accommodate 4000 students, and its cost is to be £15,000, of which £8300 was subscribed before the close of yesterday week's ceremony. An earnest appeal was made to the City guilds, bankers, and merchants for the balance. In the list of subscriptions the following names and amounts appeared:—The Corporation, £525; the Cloth-workers' Company, £500; the Haberdashers' Company, £262; Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., £100; Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., £105; Mr. S. Morley, M.P., £200; and the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, £100. Mr. Edwin A. B. Crockett designed the building, and it is in course of erection under his superintendence.



## ART NOTES.

The National Gallery is closed to-day (Saturday) for cleaning. On Easter Monday the Gallery will be reopened.

The trustees of the British Museum have bought for £1000 a large number of drawings by John Doyle, the caricaturist, generally known as "H. B."

An exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings was opened on Monday in the Hackney Club-house, Mare-street—the first of what is intended shall be a series of annual exhibitions in the borough of Hackney.

The South London Free Library and Fine-Art Gallery has obtained on loan for three months an interesting collection of 300 plaques and medallions of old Wedgwood ware, designed by Flaxman, Lady Diana Beaclerk, and others. They are lent by Mr. Felix Joseph, who possesses some of the finest works of Flaxman.

It was determined, at a public meeting recently held at Tavistock, to erect a bronze statue to the memory of Sir Francis Drake. The Portreeve has received a letter from the Duke of Bedford stating that he should feel it an honour to be permitted to present such a statue as a gift to the town which claims to be the birthplace of Drake.

Messrs. J. Barnard and Sons have published, in four books, "The School of Design Drawing Book," a collection of authentic drawings of different periods and styles of ornaments as applied to decorative art, forming a series of instructive studies in freehand drawing, copied from the best models to be found in the art-galleries of the Continent.

Many new pictures in oil and water-colour have been added to the gallery of paintings in the Bethnal-green Museum, some of them being lent by the Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine specimens of Gobelin tapestry have been sent by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The basement of the museum has been entirely rearranged; and the Double-day collection, comprising 30,000 butterflies and moths, will be on view in a room specially set apart for the purpose.

A fine-art exhibition was opened at St. Jude's Schools, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, on Tuesday, by Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P. The exhibition will remain open daily till April 16, from ten a.m. to ten p.m. (Sundays twelve a.m. to ten p.m.), and admission will at all times be free. The exhibition will include pictures by T. Faed, R.A., E. Long, R.A., H. W. B. Davis, R.A., H. S. Marks, R.A., Professor Richmond, and Josef Israels.

The committee for the erection of a monument on the Thames Embankment in memory of William Tyndale, who first translated the New Testament into English, met last week in the large room of the British and Foreign Bible Society, when it was agreed that Mr. J. E. Boehm, A.R.A., should prepare and place the bronze statue, ten feet in height, on a suitable granite pedestal on the excellent site (west of Charing-cross) granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Towards the expense, which will be £2400, the sum of £1200 had been guaranteed by subscribers, and several counties in England had also collected or guaranteed £100 each. The names of these and of other counties, societies or Universities collecting £100 will be inscribed on the pedestal. Tyndale was a student at both Oxford and Cambridge, and meetings are arranged in April for both the Universities, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, at Cambridge. The committee considered that the very strong testimony to the value of Tyndale's translation given in the Preface to the Revised New Testament would commend the proposed statue to counties and towns in Britain, the Colonies, and the United States. The Earl of Shaftesbury is chairman of the committee, and the office is at No. 11, Buckingham-street, Strand.

## ANCIENT TABLETS FROM ASSYRIA.

Nine cases, representing a portion of the results of the researches on the point of being resumed by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who left this country for Alexandria and Babylon on the 6th ult., have, the *Daily News* says, arrived in London. The tablets which they contain are for the most part small, and, either whole or in a fragmentary condition, are estimated to reach about five thousand in number. The texts on the tablets are large beyond precedent as compared with the size of the vehicle on which they are inscribed. The new importation, so far as it has been investigated, consists chiefly of trade documents, and largely of contracts for the sale or supply of corn and other agricultural products. They are dated in the reigns of Samassumukin and Kandalanu, the Chindadanus of the Greeks, who were contemporary with the latter half of the reign of Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus, of Assyria, about B.C. 646. The tablets are from Aboo-habba, the site of the ancient Sippara, the Sepharvaim of the Old Testament, which is mentioned by Sennacherib in his letter to Hezekiah as one of the cities whose kings had been unable to resist the might of the Assyrians. Sippara—or Pantibiblon, as the Greeks called it—is mentioned by Berossus as having furnished five out of the ten Chaldean kings of the time before the Flood, and as the place where Xisuthrus, or Noah, buried the records of the antediluvian world at the time of the Deluge, and from which his posterity afterwards recovered them. The Hebrew term Sepharvaim, which is the verbal equivalent of the "two Sipparas," is applied to twin cities, one of which is situated on each side of the river. The Sippara from which the tablets just received in London have been procured, is the Sippara of Samas, *Tsipar sha Shamas*, or Sippara of the Sun god, as being a place, *par excellence*, where the Sun was a chief object of worship. The other Sippara, or Sippara of Anunit, which is supposed to have contributed in ancient times to name the Sepharvaim of Scripture history, is up to the present moment unknown to modern investigation.

Several thousand persons witnessed the football-match played at Glasgow last Saturday between teams representing Queen's Park and Dumbarton. At the close of the game the former were credited with four goals to one, and thus become the holders of the Scottish Challenge Cup.

Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co., have published "Reminiscences: Ancestral, Anecdotal, and Historic," by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. Amusing anecdotes of men and things, and stories of curious family history, combined with information on the peculiar topics which have so long occupied the attention of its author, cannot fail to render this volume acceptable and popular. Most of the contents are of general interest, such as "The Rival Pretensions of Families," "The Memories of the Viceregal Court," "The Rise of Families," "The Perplexities of Precedence," "The Extinction of the Families of Illustrious Men," and especially "Questions often Asked." It appears that for several years the author has been in the habit of keeping a register of various questions put to him on subjects connected with his pursuits, and of the answers he gave to them. These answers contain a fund of information of an heraldic, historic, and anecdotal character. The volume is written in the same pleasant style as "The Vicissitudes of Families."

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Colonel J. W. Williams, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Dublin.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has voted the £20,000 required for the intended improvement at Hyde Park-corner.

Sir William Jenner, K.C.B., M.D., has been unanimously re-elected president of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The Volunteer Artillery officers' ball of the Home District will be held at Willis's Rooms next Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to open the Kingston-on-Thames Industrial Exhibition on May 1.

Mr. Charles Reade, whose labours have for three years been interrupted by bereavement and sickness, will return to fiction in the columns of *Life* on May 4.

Rear-Admiral J. C. Soady presided at the dinner given by the Royal Naval Club of 1765 on the 28th ult., in commemoration of the battle of Copenhagen.

Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, visited Salisbury yesterday week, in order to be present at the celebration of his father's eighty-ninth birthday.

The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to take the chair at a banquet to Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., to be given at Willis's Rooms on the 28th inst.

The Council of the Senate of Cambridge University recommend the establishment of a professorship of animal morphology at a stipend of £300 a year.

Earl Spencer has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institution, to be held in Hull on June 21.

The inquiry into the bill for the establishment of a park at Paddington ended on Monday, when the Committee of the House of Commons declared the preamble not proved.

The trial of Roderick Maclean upon the charge of high treason towards the person of the Sovereign has been fixed to begin on the 19th inst., at Reading.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has issued an order furnishing full details of the changes in the Royal Artillery arising from the reorganisation of the Army.

The Manchester Townhall is again being guarded with great care in consequence of Fenian threats to blow up the building, which are alleged to have come within the knowledge of the Home Office recently.

Mr. V. F. Bennett Stanford has consented to sell Preston Park to the Brighton Corporation for £55,000. The land lies to the north of the town, and it is intended to convert it into a public park.

Last Saturday evening the twentieth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings for the working classes was brought to a close, under the presidency of Mr. S. Morley, M.P. Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., was amongst the speakers.

Last week a large number of steamers arrived at Liverpool, conveying live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada, but no sheep; the total being 441 cattle, 6710 quarters of beef, 1610 carcasses of mutton, and 300 hogs.

At the request of the President of the United States, the Home Secretary has granted a respite to the convict Lamson till the 18th inst. for the due examination of the circumstances alleged in his favour.

Towards the close of the performance at St. James's Hall, Plymouth, last Saturday evening, a portion of the front gallery gave way. A panic ensued, and several persons leaped into the body of the hall from the gallery. Many were injured.

A large Wesleyan church, erected from the designs of James Weir, F.R.I.B.A., was opened on Thursday week at Fulham by the ex-President of the Conference, assisted by the Revs. M. Osborn, J. Choape, and others. Lady Lyceet assisted by receiving purses from young ladies.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have issued their "English Catalogue of Books" for 1881, it comprises a complete list of all the books published in Great Britain and Ireland during the year, and also of the principal books published in America, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names.

The distribution of prize money for the captures by her Majesty's ship *London*, begins to-day (Saturday), in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens.

The Court of Common Council has affixed the City seal to an agreement with the trustees of the late Earl of Mornington to exchange 50 acres of forest land for the pleasure-grounds of Wanstead House, consisting of 184 acres, and to pay £8000 in cash as a balance of purchase—the pleasure-grounds to be thrown open to the public as a part of Epping Forest.

The Lord Mayor entertained the City friends of the London City Mission on Thursday week at a social gathering in the Mansion House, which was attended by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., Mr. William Fowler, M.P., Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., and a large number of other sympathisers with the movement.

Some facts in reference to the cost of electric lighting were stated at a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday week. In one instance the light supplied in the City was about the same price as gas. In another it was twice the price, and in a third rather more than three times. It was added that the improved system of gas-lighting in use in Fleet-street cost four times the price of the Brush system of electric lighting.

The result of the polling in East Cornwall was officially declared last Saturday, when it was announced that Mr. Charles T. Dyke Acland, the Liberal candidate, had polled 3720 votes, and Mr. John Tremayne, who had come forward in the Conservative interest, 3519; thus giving the Liberals a majority of 201. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Mr. Charles Agar-Robartes to the Peerage on the death of his father, Lord Robartes.

On Monday afternoon the fountain presented to Leeds by Mr. John Barran, M.P., and erected in Roundhay Park, was opened to the public. It is circular in form, and stands about 36 ft. high. Altogether, there are eight drinking places, four on the outside and four on the inside. The total cost has been £2000. The fountain was opened by Mr. Barran, in the presence of several members of the Town Council and a large body of the public.

At the Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, Samuel Newman was again brought up, charged with defrauding clergymen in various parts of the metropolis by obtaining small sums of money to start as a costermonger, his statement being that he had been in prison and wished to lead a reformed life. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—Charles Howard flew at higher game. He was charged at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday with attempting to obtain £100 from the Duke of Sutherland, and other sums from the Duke of Montrose, Lord Leigh, and Earl Spencer by fraud and false pretences, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench gave judgment on Thursday week for the plaintiff Clarke in the action against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., and ordered that the amount of the penalty, five hundred pounds, should be paid into court within a fortnight—the question of costs to await the result of the appeal to the House of Lords.

The annual conversazione of the Cymmrodorion Society, which has been lately revived in London, was held yesterday week at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was well attended by the members and their friends. It was originally founded about a century and a half ago, for the encouragement of literature, science, and art in Wales. Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P., is its president, and there are about 300 members, some of whom sent interesting works of art for exhibition. A programme of music, not entirely Welsh, was gone through at intervals.

The Southern Conference of General Baptist Churches held its spring meetings on Monday in the new Baptist Chapel, Bethnal-green-road, E. The retiring president, the Rev. W. Harvey Smith, presided, and there was a fair attendance of ministers and delegates. The secretary, the Rev. W. J. Avery, read the report for the last half year, which showed that seventeen out of twenty-one churches in the Conference had sent in returns, and that the net result was an increase of eighty members in five months. The midsummer meeting of Conference was appointed to be held on July 5. At the public meeting in the evening, the President-elect, Mr. E. Cayford, gave his inaugural address on "How should the Church deal with the young on week-days;" and a discussion ensued.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Monday night at a largely attended farewell meeting in Kensington Townhall, in connection with the departure of a party of missionaries about to sail for the Congo, West Africa, under the auspices of the Livingstone Inland Mission, an organisation established four years ago for evangelising by industrial mission stations and self-supporting missionaries the Upper Congo Valley, Central Africa. It has already, it was mentioned, a chain of stations extending 220 miles up the course of the river, and twelve missionaries in the country. Sir Arthur Cotton, the Rev. Donald Fraser, and the Rev. Dr. Underhill, secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, were amongst the speakers. Fourteen missionaries, including some American and Swiss, all about to start for Africa, were on the platform, and startling accounts of the progress of the missions were given.

Sir William Armstrong presided at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening over the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was supported by a numerous and distinguished gathering. The Duke of Edinburgh acknowledged one of the loyal toasts, the Duke of Cambridge responded for the Army, the Earl of Northbrook returned thanks on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers, the Duke of Buckingham replied for the House of Lords, and Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, M.P., for the Commons. Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory proposed the Colonies, coupled with the name of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, who, in expressing his gratification at the manner in which the toast had been received, dwelt upon the resources of Australia as presenting a vast and as yet untapped field for the labours, the enterprise, and the triumphs of engineering genius.

The distribution of prizes at the Oxford Military College, which, as its name indicates, prepares chiefly for the Army, took place on Thursday week the Marquis of Hertford presiding. The reports from the governor, head master, and examiner of the college, Professor Arber, and Monsieur Bué, Taylorian Professor, testified to the efficient work done at the college, and the steady progress made. The Marquis of Hertford addressed the students at some length. He complimented them on their military bearing and discipline, the high tone prevailing amongst them, and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with all he had seen and heard of the college. The Bishop of Oxford followed. He said, I have been acquainted for several years with the institution, and agree in all that the noble Lord has said respecting its usefulness. Professor Ackland expressed himself to the same effect, and alluded in favourable terms to physical training and the necessity of paying proper attention to health.

Miss Mary P. O'Connor, sister of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Galway, and president of the Athlone Ladies' Land League, was, in default of sureties for good behaviour, committed last Saturday at Athlone Petty Sessions to Mullingar Jail, for convening a meeting of tenants at Drum, in the county of Roscommon, and advising them to pay no rent.—On an accusation of having incited the people, at a Land League hunt at Shanaglish, in the county of Galway, to murder a farmer in that district, the Rev. Father O'Higgins, a suspended priest, has been committed for trial at the Galway Assizes. Mr. A. E. Herbert, a magistrate, and landlord of property in Castleisland, county Kerry, was on Thursday night, last week, shot dead near his own residence, and within a quarter of a mile of the police barracks.—Mr. W. B. Smythe, an extensive landowner in Westmeath, was shot at whilst driving home from church on Sunday. He escaped, but his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Smythe, who was in the carriage with him, was killed, nearly the whole left side of her head being blown away.

An interesting incident in the life of Longfellow was related by Mr. Moncre D. Conway, at his chapel in South-place, Finsbury, on Sunday. Mr. Conway was told by the poet in 1853 that many years before, when he visited London, he, being then without any personal friends in the metropolis, experienced that sense of solitude which a stranger in London is apt especially to feel upon a London Sunday. He happened to walk into South-place Chapel, where Mr. W. J. Fox was then pastor. As he entered, the congregation were singing the poet's "Psalm of Life." The cheering effect upon Longfellow—the "thrill of joy" which he felt—was ever with him a cherished reminiscence of that visit to London. He had never before heard his poem sung. After being told this story on Sunday, the congregation were asked to sing the "Psalm of Life," and this was done with fervour. All the music at South-place on Sunday was sung to the words of Longfellow, and "Longfellow" was the subject of Mr. Conway's discourse.

"Who shall watch our watchmen?" is the question suggested by the following police case:—The Richmond magistrates were engaged for a considerable time yesterday week in hearing a charge of burglary preferred against a constable of the Metropolitan police, named William Guthrie. Mr. Marshall, a chemist, of Kew, had missed sums of money from his till, and on Monday, last week, he secreted himself in the parlour adjoining his shop, in company with three friends. Shortly after midnight, the prisoner presented himself through a trap-door leading into the shop, and at once made his way to the till, which he unlocked. Mr. Marshall and his friends then rushed upon him, when he extinguished his bull's-eye. One of the prosecutor's friends, however, threw the light of a dark lantern upon him, and, presenting a revolver at his head, said, "318 V, if you move a step, you are a dead man!" Prisoner was taken into custody, and at the Richmond police station were found upon him a corkscrew, a small table-knife, and a combination tool, with the gimlet open. The magistrates committed him for trial.





1. The Brotherly Kiss, with "Christus Voskris!"  
4. The Brotherly Kiss in a Lady's Drawing-room.

2. Selling willow-sprigs on the steps of the Isaac Cathedral.  
5. The "Christus Voskris!" at Midnight, Easter Saturday.

3. Presenting Food to the Priest for his Blessing.  
6. After the Forty Days' Fast.



## THE QUEEN IN THE RIVIERA.

The amenities of her Majesty's sojourn on the Mediterranean shore, in these weeks of repose and wholesome change of scene, are much enhanced by the local attractions, to a visitor at Mentone, which the taste of English residents has pointed out, and even improved. We have given some views of the Châlet des Rosiers, Mr. C. Henfrey's villa, which was offered by its owner and graciously accepted by the Queen, for her temporary abode. It is situated near the beach, but on ground high above the sea level, amidst a wood of olives and orange and lemon trees. It faces the sea, with Mentone on the right and the mountain which marks the frontier between France and Italy on the left. It is approached by a zigzag path called the St. Jacques, about 120 yards in length, starting from the sea. This route leads to the gardens of the châlet, which are designed after the English fashion, adorned with palm-trees, orange-trees and rare exotic plants, the most beautiful to be found in Mentone. The châlet is constructed after the manner of the Swiss villas, with a terrace encircling the ground floor. The entrance is to the right of the châlet. There is a porch reached by marble steps. Thence one enters the vestibule, to the right of which is the Queen's dining-room, and to the left a small salon, the study of her Majesty. The two bay windows of the dining-room open on the terrace in the direction of Italy. The study contains a small elegant table in black wood fringed with gold, which is the work-table of the Queen, and also a large table, six chairs, and a sofa. The bedrooms of the Queen and of Princess Beatrice are on the first floor. A boudoir separates them. The furniture of the Queen's bed-room is in oak and bamboo. There is a magnificent bed, in the style of Louis XIV., and richly gilded, from Baden-Baden. It is the property of the Queen. The room of Princess Beatrice is furnished in like manner. On the second floor are five chambers, which will be occupied by the suite of the Queen. They are furnished in the same style, though less richly than the Queen's bed-room. On this floor, and looking to the front, has been constructed a sort of loggia, whence a splendid view may be obtained. As the châlet is not large enough for all the suite, two



THE PALAZZO ORENCO, AT MORTOLA, NEAR MENTONE.

houses near at hand—namely, the Villa Henrietta and the Villa San José, belonging to M. d'Adhemar—have been put at their disposition. The Hôtel des Anglais has also received General Sir H. Ponsonby and some of the suite.

Among the delightful scenes of the neighbourhood, visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, not the least interesting is the romantic garden which Dr. J. Henry Bennet, M.D., has constructed upon the rocky terraces of the mountain side, 300 ft. above the sea, at Grimaldi, a hamlet with an old ruined feudal tower, east of the bay of Mentone. His horticultural plans and achievements are described in his book, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," in which the botanist, and naturalists generally, will find much that is worthy of their notice. Dr. Bennet at once made an offer to her Majesty, which was graciously accepted, of the exclusive use of this garden during her stay at Mentone. It is perfectly isolated in the mountains, but within ten minutes' drive of the Châlet des Rosiers, and has an extent of about eight acres, hanging as it were on the flank of the mountain. The Queen and Princess must find this a real boon of enjoyment, as the garden of the villa which they inhabit is too much overlooked. There are two pleasant rooms in the ancient tower, commanding magnificent sea and mountain views; and this garden, which is on the Italian side of the frontier, near the Pont St. Louis, may be esteemed one of the loveliest spots on the face of the earth.

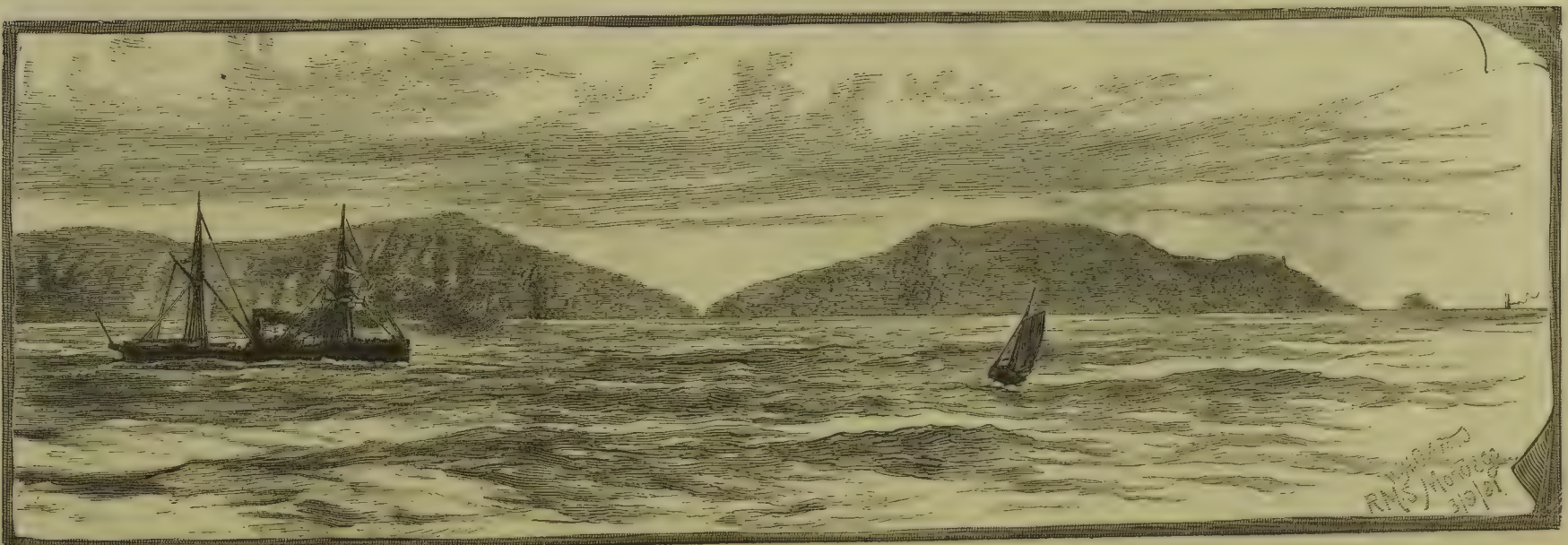
Another of our Illustrations shows the Palazzo Orenco, at La Mortola, near Mentone, which was visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice on the 25th ult. It is the residence of Mr. Thomas Hanbury, whose well-known garden and grounds, of about one hundred acres, occupy almost the entire cape bounding the bay of Mentone on the east. The Royal party remained about two hours; her Majesty sketching the lovely view of the coast from the drawing-room windows and greatly admiring the rare plants collected from all parts of the world, with which the garden abounds. It is known that La Mortola was a station in the time of the Romans; and the mother of Julius Agricola lived at Ventimiglia, the neighbouring town, in the first century. A piece of the old road, which has



THE TORRE DI GRIMALDI, NEAR MENTONE.



DR. HENRY BENNET'S GARDEN, NEAR MENTONE.



CAPE FINISTERRE, WHERE THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP DOURO WAS SUNK BY A COLLISION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



existed for the past two thousand years, runs through the garden; and near this are tombs, containing Roman lamps, coins, and relics of antiquity. The house is four or five hundred years old, and was anciently used for defensive purposes, when the coast was ravaged by Saracens and Corsairs. Mr. Hanbury, who was formerly a well-known merchant at Shanghai, has been knighted by the King of Italy for his efforts to promote education in this part of the Riviera.

### LOSS OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP DOURO.

A terrible disaster at sea, causing much loss of life, took place off Cape Finisterre, Bay of Biscay, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock. The Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company's ship Douro, on her homeward passage from Brazil to Southampton, had left Lisbon on the Friday of last week, and had passed forty-five miles north of Cape Finisterre, when she came into collision with a Spanish steamer, the Yrurac Bat, of Bilbao, which was on a voyage from Corunna to Porto Rico or Havannah. Both vessels sank within half an hour; but a hundred and twenty persons were saved from the Douro, and thirty-six from the Spanish steamer, being picked up from boats by the British steamer Hidalgo, of Hull, which fortunately happened to be near. The Douro had on board fifty-five passengers for Southampton—namely, thirty-eight from Lisbon, nine from Rio de Janeiro, two from Bahia, and six from Pernambuco. The crew numbered eighty hands. The Yrurac Bat was bound from Corunna to Havannah, and is believed to have had sixty-eight persons on board, including passengers. Many of the Douro's boats were smashed by the collision, but the others appear to have been lowered, and the passengers placed in them. A scene of great confusion is stated to have followed the collision, and it seems certain that the only survivors from either vessel are those who were picked up by the Hidalgo. This would make the loss of life on board the Douro fifteen, and on board the Yrurac Bat thirty-two, or a total of forty-seven. It is stated, however, in a telegram from Vigo, that four of the passengers and eighteen of the crew of the Douro are missing, including the captain, four officers, the purser, and the first and second engineers, so that it seems doubtful how many persons have really perished. Several of the survivors received injuries by the collision. The mails, specie, and baggage on board the Douro are lost.

The accounts of this disaster by no means agree as to where the fault lay, but from the statements made as to the damage received by each vessel, it would appear that the Yrurac Bat must have struck the Douro almost amidships on the starboard side, as the latter vessel had a large hole in that place, and the Spaniard had her bows stove in.

A telegram from Corunna received at Lloyd's states:—"The Douro, when 45 miles north of Finisterre, wind N.N.E., strong, sighted a light on starboard bow; the chief officer was on the bridge; sea heavy; order given to port, too late to save collision; the vessel was struck at 10.50 p.m.; officers cool, but no authority maintained after collision; confusion in lowering boats; tackle of boat fouled, no knives to cut away; at eleven sinking fast, stern first; seven boats had got away safely; the Hidalgo stood by and rendered every assistance."

The Mayor of Southampton has arranged a conference with the local representatives of the Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company for the purpose of opening a fund for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Douro.

### EASTER IN RUSSIA.

A page of sketches has been engraved, showing the manner in which Russians of the Orthodox Greek Church keep their Easter Festival. During the forty days' fast they abstain from all food derived from the flesh of beasts or from lacteal products, milk, butter, and cheese being strictly forbidden, and eggs likewise. Fish, vegetables, and pastry may be eaten, but these must be cooked with oil. On the morning of Easter Sunday every person greets every other person with the exclamation, "Christus Voskris!" that is to say, "Christ has arisen!" Old and young, of the Russian Church, rush into one another's arms and bestow on each other a brotherly kiss; women and girls, people of different ranks and classes in society, accept this Easter greeting from strangers. It is droll to see how "moujiks" and "zvorniks," coachmen and house-porters of St. Petersburg, who have perhaps already taken so much brandy as to lose their sense of propriety, will claim to give a fraternal embrace to any fashionable lady or gentleman they meet. The gendarmes or military police are fondly hugged and kissed, upon this occasion, by the affectionate "roughs" of the city; and there is much treating with something to eat or something to drink. Among people of refinement, the kissing is on the forehead or the cheek; every Russian lady will kiss the brow of her visitor on Easter Day. On the steps of the great Isaac Cathedral, there is a brisk traffic in branches and sprigs of blossoming willow, this plant, as in England, being taken to represent palms at the Church festival of Palm Sunday. The branches are blessed by a priest, and are then hung up in the people's dwellings, behind the pictures of saints on the walls; they are believed to secure good health and good fortune to the household during the next twelvemonth. Another sketch represents the priest blessing articles of food, pies and tarts, cakes, hams, and groceries,

which the people bring to him for this purpose; he sprinkles these articles with holy water, and pronounces a benediction, as he passes along a lane formed of benches and boards upon stands, outside the church-door. Behind the priest, as we see, walks an attendant or acolyte, carrying two baskets, one of which contains a store of the consecrated wax-tapers, for sale to those who will present them as offerings in the church, while the money gained by their sale is put into the other basket. The grand ceremony of benediction, at midnight, performed by the Archimandrite at the Isaac Cathedral, attracts a congregation of thousands, waiting several hours in the cold. When the prelate, with an imposing procession, comes forth out of the opened doors, they fall upon their knees to receive his blessing. Most of them, exclaiming "Christus Voskris!" make the sign of the cross, at arm's length over their breasts, and fall to mutual embracing and kissing, whether friends or enemies. It is customary, if any criminals in Russia lie under sentence of death before Easter, not to let the execution be postponed beyond that day, lest the Czar should feel himself obliged to grant a pardon without regard to the justice of the case. Immediately after the Easter ceremonies, there is a general resort to feasting and indulgence in the pleasures of the table. Medical opinion condemns this practice, more especially when the stomach has been weakened by forty days' fasting. The physicians, apothecaries, undertakers, and grave-diggers, if they thought only of their own pocket, might have nothing to say against it.

### NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

**CHATTO and WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS.**  
Full Catalogues free upon application.

**QUIDA'S NEW NOVEL.—IN MAREMMA.**  
3 vols., crown 8vo. At every Library.

**FOR CASH ONLY: a Novel.** By JAMES PAYN. 3 vols., crown 8vo. At every Library.

**THE LIFE OF GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.**  
In Two Epochs. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. With numerous illustrations. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 2s.

**RECREATIONS OF A LITERARY MAN;**  
or, Does Writing Pay? With Recollections of some Literary Men, and a View of a Literary Man's Working Life. By PERCY FITZGERALD. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 2s.

**BALLADS OF LIFE, LOVE, AND HUMOUR.** By ROBERT BUCHANAN. With Frontispiece by Arthur Hughes. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s. Containing, in addition to hitherto unpublished poems, "The Wedding of Shon Maclean," "Phil Blood's Leap," and "Fra Giacomo."

**MEMORIES OF OUR GREAT TOWNS;**  
with Anecdotic Gleanings concerning their Worthies and their Oddities. By DR. JOHN LORAN, F.R.S.A. A New Edition, with 88 illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

**THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER.** By MARK TWAIN. Crown 8vo, 190 illustrations, 7s. 6d. "A tale of absorbing interest."—Standard. "A remarkably ingenious story, capably told, in easy, picturesque style."—Times.

**A TRAMP ABROAD.** By MARK TWAIN. "The book is full of good things."—Athenaeum.  
**THE INNOCENTS ABROAD;** or, New Pilgrim's Progress. By MARK TWAIN.  
CHATTO and WINDUS, Piccadilly, W.

**PARLIAMENT IN 1882.**  
Just ready, fcap 8vo, cloth, 1s.; postage 2d.,  
**WARD and LOCK'S GUIDE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1882.**  
Including  
COMPLETE RETURNS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1880, and the  
SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN THE REPRESENTATION to the Middle of March, 1882.

**LEGISLATION OF THE PREVIOUS SESSION.**  
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF ALL THE MEMBERS.  
Party Results of the General Election and of the Subsequent Changes.  
**RULES OF THE HOUSE.**  
The Franchises and the Electoral Law.  
London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

**FAUCIT OF BALLIOL: a Novel.** By HERMAN MERIVALE. 3 vols.  
(Third Edition now ready.)

"The book is one which it is difficult to lay down when it has once been taken up, and which makes us hope for another from the same hand."—Saturday Review.  
"It is a delightful book to read, full of humour and spirited rattle, and strokes of true imaginative power; of buoyant satire, flashes of poetry, and snatches of a careless wisdom."—Spectator.  
CHAPMAN and HALL, Limited, 11, Henrietta-street, W.C.

**THE ONLY BOOK ON FISHING IN INDIA.**  
Recently published, price 2s., Second Edition, enlarged,  
**THE ROD IN INDIA: Being Hints How**  
and Where to Obtain Sport, with numerous Coloured and other Illustrations. By H. S. THOMAS, Madras C.S. "Thoroughly readable, and abounding in practical advice, which cannot fail to be extremely valuable."—Times.  
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co., 32, Paternoster-row.

Just published,  
in Four Books, 4to royal, Sixpence each (post-free, Sevenpence).  
**SCHOOL OF DESIGN DRAWING-BOOKS.**  
A collection of Drawings of different styles of Ornaments as applied to Decorative Art, forming most instructive studies in Freehand Drawing. By M. J. FISCHER. Of all Booksellers; and of J. BARNARD and SON, 19, Berners-street, London.

**FARM AND HOME: A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.**—Stock, Dairy, Pasture, Talage, Household, Sheep, Fruit, Pigs, Poultry, Horses, Hops, Market Gardening, News, Markets, Housekeeping, Cookery. Price One Penny, from all Newsagents; copy by post, 14d. Office: 37, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

Every Friday, price 2d.; post-free, 24d.  
**ENGLISH MECHANIC AND WORLD OF SCIENCE.** Oldest, Best, and Cheapest Journal of Popular Science and Practical Mechanics. The recognised Medium of Intercommunication between scientists and Practical Workmen all over the World.  
No. 889 now ready.  
E. J. KIRKLEWHITE, 31, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**PORTIA; or, by Passions Rocked.** New Novel by the Author of Phyllis, "Molly Bawn," &c., in the April Number of TIME.

**SEIZURE OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL;**  
a Story of the Twentieth Century. Appears in TIME for April.

**THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY.** By W. H. PREECE, F.R.S. The first of this Series of Papers appears in TIME for April.

**"BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON."**  
By J. BAKER HOPKINS. Author of "Nihilism; or, the Terror Unmasked." This story deals with the Jewish and Nihilistic troubles of the Russian Empire. Continued in TIME for April. Price One Shilling.—Killy and Co., 61, Great Queen-street, and at all Booksellers and Bookstalls.

### NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

**NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.**  
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,  
**THE RAPIERS OF REGENT'S PARK.**  
By JOHN CORDY JEAFFERSON, Author of "Live it Down," &c.  
**DOROTHY'S VENTURE.** By MARY CECIL HAY.  
Second Edition.  
**IT IS NO WONDER.** By J. FITZGERALD  
**MOLLY.** By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD.  
**GEHENNA.** By the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD.  
**A BROKEN LILY.** By Mrs. MORTIMER COLLINS.  
[Next week.  
**CHEAP EDITION OF MY LORD AND MY LADY.**  
By Mrs. FORRESTER. 1 vol., 6s.  
Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, forming one of the New Plutarch Series of Biographies.

**VICTOR EMMANUEL.**  
By EDWARD DICEY, M.A. With a Portrait. Cloth, price 2s. 6d.  
The following Volumes of the New Plutarch Series have already been published:—  
**COLIGNY.** By WALTER BESANT, M.A.  
**JUDAS MACCABEUS.** By Lieutenant C. R. CONDER.  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.** By CHARLES G. LELAND.  
**JOAN OF ARC.** By JANET TUCKEY.  
**HAROUN ALRASCHID.** By PROFESSOR E. H. PALMER, M.A.  
**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.** By A. H. BEESLY, M.A.  
**SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON.** By WALTER BESANT and JAMES RICE.  
**MARTIN LUTHER.** By JOHN H. TREADWELL.  
A complete List, with Opinions of the Press, post-free on application.  
MARBLE VARD and Co.,  
London: 67, Chandos-street, W.C.; Belfast, and New York.

Now ready,  
**DECORATIVE ART EMBROIDERY.**  
The Universal Guide to Decorative Art Embroidery, Churchwork, and Artistic Needlework; also to Knitting, Crochet, &c. Profusely Illustrated. Price One Shilling. To be had of all Booksellers and Berlin Repositories in the United Kingdom.—London: KENT and Co., Paternoster-row.

### DEBENHAM and FREEBODY.

#### THE NEW FASHION BOOK.

The TWENTY-FIFTH NUMBER of the "New Fashion Book" is now ready, containing illustrations of C-stumps, Mantles, and Millinery, with descriptive articles and price-list of every requisite for Ladies and Children.  
Post-free for twelve stamps.  
Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, W.; and all Booksellers.

Just published, post-free, 2 stamps,  
**DYSPEPSIA and the SEVERER FORMS OF INDIGESTION.** A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete cures. Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq., Stan Surgeon R.N., 23, Warwick-st., Rugby.

Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.,  
**EPILEPSY (The Tonic Treatment of).** By WALTER TYRRELL, M.R.C.S.  
London: DAVID BOGUE, 3, St. Martin's-place, W.C.

**THE TREATMENT OF CANCER, TUMOURS, AND ULCERS.** By ALEX. MARSDEN, M.D., Senior Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital.—London: WYMAN and SON, Great Queen-street, W.C. Post-free, 13 stamps.

By Dr. BARD MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Ninth Edition, post-free, 33 stamps.  
**ERUPTIONS; their Rational Treatment.**  
London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

### WALLACE and BRUCE MEMORIAL.

TO SCULPTORS, ARTISTS, AND OTHERS.  
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH desire to receive, in OPEN COMPETITION, DESIGNS for the PROPOSED WALLACE and BRUCE MEMORIAL.  
The sum to be allowed for the Memorial, under Captain Hugh Reid's Bequest, is £2000.  
Intending Competitors will be furnished with a Printed Copy of the Conditions of Competition on application to the Town Clerk.  
WM. SKINNER, W.S., Town Clerk.  
City Chambers, March 17, 1882.

**ORPHAN GIRLS who have lost both**  
parents, descended from respectable parentage, are received between the ages of six and eleven from any part of the United Kingdom, into the HOME FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, Grove-road, St. John's-wood. They are clothed, boarded, and educated free of all expense, and, on their leaving, at the age of sixteen to seventeen, are, if possible, provided with situations, or are delivered to their friends. The next election will take place in July, and candidates may now be nominated. Those early on the list are, usually the successful ones. An annual subscription of one guinea or more constitutes a governor, and confers the privilege of two votes at each election for every guinea subscribed. A donation of five guineas or more constitutes a life governor, and gives one vote at each election for each five guineas. PUNDS will be very thankfully received. Forms of nomination and all particulars may be obtained on application, by letter, to the Hon. Secretary, at the Home.  
President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.  
Bankers.—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, E.C.  
Ed. B. RANDALL, Honorary Secretary.

### SUN FIRE and LIFE OFFICES.

Threandneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.;  
Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.  
**FIRE.**—Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.  
**LIFE.**—Established 1810. Specially low rates for young lives. Immediate settlement of claims.

### ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF

ALL KINDS.—Assurance Against Railway Accidents Alone. Assurance Against Fatal Accidents at Sea. Assurance of Employers' Liability. Railway Passengers' Assurance Company. The Right Hon. Lord KINLAID, Chairman. £17,000 has been paid as compensation. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 61, Cornhill, or 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Charing-cross, London.—W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

### JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.

J. TANN'S ANCHOR RELIANCE SAFES have never failed to resist the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting Safes, 25 gs. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

### THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS.

A correspondent writes to ask me which I consider the best medicine for a confirmed dyspeptic subject "to induce in." My dear Sir, or Madam (I don't know which it is, for only initials have been used as a signature), I am not a doctor, neither do I profess to know anything at all about the British Pharmacopoeia. When advised to take this or that nostrum for any little ailment, I always quote Shakespeare, "Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it." And I would say the same to my present interlocutor. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the only thing in the way of medicine I indulge in; and though it may sound something like a puff, yet I find that it is all I require to keep me in health, provided I also remember St. Paul's advice to be temperate in all things.—Pictorial London, Feb. 25, 1882, "Notes on Men and Things."

Cautions.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Directions in sixteen languages how to prevent disease. Protection in every country. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hathersham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unequalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

**BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,**  
THE GREAT  
REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.  
Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

### NEW MUSIC.

#### B. WILLIAMS'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**BETROTHAL** of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE LEOPOLD and the PRINCESSES HELEN.  
**PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK**  
PYRMONT. Suite de Valses. Par GEORGES LAMOTHE. 2s. net.

**AUF IMMER (For Ever).** Waltzer. By OSCAR SEYDEL. The favour with which this waltz has been already received bids fair to outstrip the celebrated "Weit von Dir" in popularity. 2s. net.

**THE OLD AND THE YOUNG MARIE.**  
By Weatherly and COWEN. Sung by Miss Clara Samuelli. 2s. net.

**LOVE ABIDES.** By Weatherly and ROEUELL. 2s. net.

**THRO' THE GOLDEN GATE.** Words by Frederick Wood; Music by GEORGE FOX. Sung by Miss Emilio Lloyd. 2s. net.  
London: B. WILLIAMS, 60, Paternoster-row.

#### BERTHOLD TOURS' LAST NEW SONGS.

**THE NEW KINGDOM.** By TOURS.  
B flat, C (to E), and D.

**BY THE ABBEY DOOR.** By TOURS.  
F, G (B to F), and A.  
"Sheffield Post" says: "A song of rare excellence, full of beauty and pathos, and undoubtedly one of his finest songs."  
24 stamps each.  
W. MORLEY and Co., 70, Upper-street, London, N.

#### CIRO PINSUTI'S LAST AND FINEST SONG.

**TWO WINGS.** New Song. CIRO PINSUTI.  
"Birmingham Chronicle" says:—"The words have been finely conceived, and beautifully clothed with music."  
G. D. (comp. D to D), and F.  
24 stamps.—W. MORLEY and Co., 70, Upper-street, London, N.

#### CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL

PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.  
Section I.—No. 1, PIANOFORTE TUTOR.  
Catalogue and all Particulars may be had from  
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester; and all Music-sellers.

#### DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.  
The Tone of these organs is superior to any manufactured.  
Illustrated Catalogues post-free.  
FORSYTH BROTHERS, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester.

#### D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS HALF PRICE.

In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the improvements of the day, by this long-standing firm of 40 years' reputation, and, in order to effect a speedy sale, the easiest terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Trichord Cottages from hire, or taken in exchange, £10 to £12.  
Class 0, 514 | Class 2, £20 | Class 4, £30 | Class 6, £35  
Class 1, 517 | Class 3, £23 | Class 5, £30 | Class 7, £40  
American Organs from £5.  
91, Finsbury-pavement, Moorgate.

**ERARDS' PIANOS.**—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

**ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES,** from 50 guineas.  
OBLIQUE, from 85 guineas.  
GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

#### JOHN BROGDEN,

ART GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,  
6, GRAND HOTEL-BUILDINGS, CHARING-CROSS.  
The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the great advantage of purchasing from the bona fide manufacturer at really wholesale prices for ready money, thereby superseding co-operative stores. The 18-carat Gold Artistic Jewellery is made in the basement, where some of the most skilled goldsmiths can be seen at work. The Paris Gold Medal in 1878 was awarded for "Goldsmiths' Work and Jewellery in exquisite taste"; also the Chevalier Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Grand Diplôme d'Honneur, and Gold Medal of L'Académie Nationale, Paris. Established A.D. 1798. No agents are authorised to call on customers.

#### ELKINGTON and CO.

ELECTRO PLATE.  
SILVER PLATE.  
CLOCKS and BRONZES.

#### ELKINGTON and CO.

TESTIMONIAL PLATE.  
CUTLERY, &c.  
Illustrated Catalogues post-free.

ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-st., or 42, Moorgate-st., City.

#### OSLER'S SHOW-ROOMS,

100, OXFORD-STREET, W.

#### CHINA DINNER, DESSERT, TEA,

and  
BREAKFAST SERVICES.

Glass Dinner and Dessert Services, Chandeliers and Wall Lights.

LAMPS, LUSTRES, VASES, FLOWER STANDS,

TABLE DECORATIONS.

CHINA, GLASS, AND PARIAN ORNAMENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

Sole Agents for the Venice and Murano Glass Company.

#### OSLER MANUFACTORY,

BIRMINGHAM.

Show-rooms:

100, OXFORD-STREET, W.

**NOTICE.—GARDNERS'**, consequent on the extension of their Metal Trades, are RELINQUISHING their ELECTRO-PLATING, CUTLERY, and CLOCK DEPARTMENTS. The STOCK of the first quality only is NOW OFFERED to the public at a DISCOUNT of 37 1/2 PER CENT from the marked prices. Descriptive Lists post-free on application.—Nos. 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

#### GRIMES' TEN-GUINEA OUTFIT,

consisting of Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services (choice new designs), a Complete Service of finest Table glass—all for 12 persons—a Toilet Service, and an elegant Duplex Table Lamp.—T. R. GRIMES, General Outfitter for India, &c., 83, New Bond-street. Illustrated List post-free.

#### JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

1878,  
PARIS,  
GOLD MEDAL.

THE PUBLIC SUPPLIED at PRICES

HITHERTO CHARGED the TRADE,

SAVING PURCHASERS

from 25 to 50 per cent.

THE MANUFACTURING

GOLDSMITHS' and

SILVERSMITHS'

COMPANY,

112, REGENT-STREET,

London, W.

CATALOGUES FREE.



**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS**  
have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS**  
for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**  
The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—  
**THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL**, South Africa, 1877.  
**THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT**, Philadelphia, 1876.  
**THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR**, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.  
**THE GOLD MEDAL**, Paris, 1870.  
**THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT**, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.  
**THE MEDAL OF HONOUR**, Paris, 1867.  
**THE PRIZE MEDAL**, London, 1862, &c.

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**SOSTENENTE PIANOS,**  
for Extreme Climates,  
With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,  
Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881,  
throughout Europe and America.

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to very requirement of the pianist."  
"CH. GOUNOD."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.  
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead.  
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,  
"D. MAGNUS,  
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest stroke, and the workmanship is simply perfect."  
"W. KUEH."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Illustrated London News."  
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town sends down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require. 'A thing of beauty' that is 'a joy for ever.'"  
"W. KUEH."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Daily Chronicle."  
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Morning Advertiser."  
"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Daily News."  
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but especially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the slightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**  
**PIANOS**  
may be obtained of all the principal Music-sellers.  
Prices from 37 guineas to 350 guineas.

18, 20, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.,  
and  
**THE "BRINSMEAD WORKS,"**  
GRAFTON-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, N.W.  
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.  
EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'**

"MARAVILLA" COCOA.

Sold in tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS** call the attention of consumers to the high sustaining and nutritive powers possessed by MARAVILLA COCOA and MARAVILLA COCOA ESSENCE. These articles being prepared with great judgment and skill from the choicest growths of the Trinidad and South American estates, compare advantageously with the productions offered by other houses, and a trial is strongly recommended before a preference is finally given to any other description.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS, MARAVILLA, HOMOEOPATHIC, ROCK, FLAKE, AND PEARL COCOA MANUFACTURERS,**  
Brick-lane and Wentworth-street Steam Mills, Spitalfields, London.

"A PURE COCOA OF THE CONSISTENCY OF TEA."

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'**

"MARAVILLA" COCOA ESSENCE.

Sold in Tins and tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER**  
Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER**, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. PACKETS.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.**—Awarded Twenty-Eight PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 22,000,000 lb.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.** Paris, London, New York.

Sold Everywhere.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The faculty pronounced it the most nutritious, perfect, & digestible Leverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal, Sydney, 1880; Melbourne, 1881.  
**FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.  
PURE COCOA ONLY.  
**FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.**  
"Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol. FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**

IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**

FOR THE NURSERY.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**

FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**

FOR THE SICK ROOM.

**BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR**

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY.** Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 10s.; House-holds, for Bread making, 9s. 4d.; Wheatens Flour for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; American Hominy, 2s. 8d.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed Corn for Pottery, per bushel, 2s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 5s.; Lentil Flour, per 11 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O.O. and Cheques payable to George Young.

**GENUINE DUBLIN WHISKY.**  
THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.  
**DUBLIN WHISKY.** Distilled by Messrs. JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO., WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON, can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers, direct from their respective distilleries.

**INGHAM'S MARSALA WINES** maintain at their unrivalled and world-famed reputation for extreme purity and delicacy, and are recommended by the Faculty. Ask for "Ingham's Marsala." Of all Wine Merchants.

**CHAS. CODD'S ORANGE CHAMPAGNE**  
is made simply from oranges. It is a light and wholesome tonic, and, being free from chemicals as well as spirit, it is the purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London, in large champagne bottles, 7s. per dozen; in small, 4s. Bottles charged 2s., and same allowed when returned.—C. Codd and Co., 79, Copenhagen-street, London. Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

**HOOPING COUGH.**  
**ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.**  
The celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole wholesale agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.  
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

**THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.**—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "lozenges" are sold by all respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1d. per Box. Price, in London, with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections.

**PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.**

**EARLY SPRING SILKS.**

**PATTERNS FREE.**

150 pieces of Rich Moire Francaise, all new Colours .. do. .. in Black, from 7s. 11d. per yard.  
100 pieces do. do. .. in Black, from 4s. 6d. "  
100 pieces of the New Moire and Satin Stripe 6s. 11d. "  
300 pieces of Rich Brocade Satins, including every variety of Colouring, from .. 4s. 6d. "  
Coloured and Black Brocade Satins .. 2s. 11d. "  
50 pieces All-Silk Damasse .. 2s. 11d. "  
200 pieces Rich Black Satin Brocade .. 1s. 11d. "  
Black Satin Duchesse, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 11d. "  
300 pieces Coloured Satin Duchesse .. 3s. 11d. "  
Black Satins, from .. 1s. 9d. "

**NOW READY, A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF THE NEW DUCHESSE SATIN COSTUMES**  
at 23 18s. 6d.  
Can be had in every New Colour; also in Black; also richly trimmed with Moire and Brocade, of guineas. Fashion-sheets and patterns free.

**PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.**

**EARLY SPRING DRESSES.**

**PATTERNS FREE.**

Angola Casimir, per yard, 1s. to 1s. 9d.  
Vigogne Cashmere, 1s. 6d.  
Angola Bege, 1s. to 1s. 2d.  
Cashmere de la Reine, 4s. 11d., 4s. 6d.  
Satin Casimir, 1s. 6d.  
Nun's cloth (very fashionable), 1s. 4d.  
The above in all the New Shades.  
Cashmere Merino, all shades, 4s. to 4s. 11d. wide, per yard, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.  
Cashmere de Paris, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.  
Cashmere, Light Shades, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 3d.  
Bastienne Serges, 7d.  
Printed Satines, choice designs, per yard, 9d. to 1s. 9d.  
Plain Satines, new shades, 9d. to 1s. 2d.  
New Striped Skirtings, 1s. to 2s. 9d.  
Velvet-Finished Velvetens, all new shades, including Pale Blue, Pale Green, White, Cream, Old Gold, Pink, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.  
Black ditto, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.

**PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.**

**JAY'S MOURNING.**

**MESSRS. JAY'S** experienced Assistants travel to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense to purchasers. They take with them Dresses and Millinery, besides patterns of Materials, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the Warehouse in Regent-street. Funerals, at stated charges, conducted in London or Country. JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

**DRESS.**—Messrs. JAY respectfully invite their clientele to the choice collection of Pattern Costumes of the newest type of fashion, which are imported from Paris and Berlin. JAY'S.

**THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.**

**MANTLES, JACKETS, DOLMANS, and ULSTERS.**  
A. STEDALL.  
Established over a Quarter of a Century. One of the Largest Manufacturers, Importers, and Retailers of

**MANTLES, JACKETS, DOLMANS, and ULSTERS** in the United Kingdom. The Latest Novelties of French, German, and English Production, at Moderate Prices, always on View, at

**A. STEDALL'S Establishments:**—  
11, 13, and 15, Brompton-road, LONDON.  
162, Edgware-road, LONDON.  
184, Edgware-road, LONDON.  
123 and 124, Tottenham Court-road, LONDON.  
21 and 23, Newington Causeway, LONDON.  
91 and 93, High-street, St. Paul's, LONDON.  
87, The Promenade, Camberwell-road, LONDON.  
21, Oldham-street, MANCHESTER.  
63, Deansgate, MANCHESTER.  
69, High-st., & 1, Union-st., BIRMINGHAM.  
74, Bull-street, BIRMINGHAM.  
149, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.  
ALL GOODS EXCHANGED IF NOT APPROVED.

**CHAPMAN, NOTTING-HILL, W.,**  
supplies all qualities of the

**LOUIS VELVETEEN,**

in Blacks and all Colours, at specially cheap prices.

**CHARLES MECKING and CO.,**  
Holborn,  
supply all qualities of the celebrated

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN,  
in Black and all Colours, at most moderate prices. Patterns post-free.

**"LOUIS" VELVETEEN.**  
F. CATER and CO.,  
133 to 139, Finchbury-pavement,  
supply all qualities of this  
CELEBRATED VELVETEEN,  
in Black and all Spring Colours.  
Patterns post-free.

**MADAME ELLIOT makes up DRESSES**  
stylishly and fits elegantly.  
8, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

**MADAME ELLIOT'S CORSETS.**  
Splendid Shape. French and English make, 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., 30s., 42s. To avoid delay, send size of waist and P.O.O. for the amount. Corsets exchanged if not approved. Corsets made to order; also, Corsets made for every figure (embonpoint, deformities, curvatures, spinal complaints, &c.). Also special in Ladies' Trousers, Corsets-upon, Crinolines, &c.—8, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**  
**REAL IRISH CAMBRIC—ALL PURE FLAX.**  
Children's .. 2s. 6d. per doz. Hemstitched.  
Ladies' .. 3s. 3d. "  
Gent's .. 4s. 10d. "  
Ladies' .. 4s. 9d. per doz.  
Gent's .. 5s. 8d. "  
"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. Samples and list post-free. ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Manufacturers to the Queen, Belfast.

**ÆGIDIUS.**—The only substitute for the old-fashioned and over-shrinking flannel over-shirt. Elastic, chinkless, and durable. Five neutral colours and white. For Croquet or Lawn Tennis. Three for 37s. 6d. Self-measure and Patterns free.—R. FORD, 41, Poultry, E.C.

**PRATT'S LADIES' BELTS**  
AND  
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS  
ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND EFFICIENT EVER MADE. Apply to the Ladies' Attendant, J. P. PRATT, 43 (late 42b), OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

**NUDA VERITAS.**—GREY HAIR restored by this specific: after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unequalled as a dressing: it causes growth, arrests falling, and its use defies detection. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials free.—Agents, R. HOVENDE and SONS, London.

**ROBARE'S AUREOLINE, or GOLDEN HAIR WASH.**—For producing the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world.—Agents, R. HOVENDE and SONS, London.

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.**

**SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE** (Regd.)

**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,**  
**NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN**  
and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road, London. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and CO.

**DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN**  
and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six stuffed-backed Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

**THE NEW MORESQUE CARPETS.**  
OETZMANN and CO.—Very handsome designs, having the effect of the richest Gobelin Tapestries, with gold thread interwoven, most artistic and remarkably durable; prices no higher than best Brussels.—OETZMANN and CO.

**BEFORE PURCHASING your BEDDING,**  
see OETZMANN and CO.'S PATENT COMPENDIUM MATTRESS, requires no other mattress, palliasso, or bed to be used with it, and is at once the healthiest, softest, most economical, and complete bed extant. Descriptive Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**THE NEW TRANSPARENT SUMMER**  
CURTAINS.—Madras, Crete, Armenian, and Illuminé Muslin and Lace Curtains in all the new æsthetic tints; also an immense assortment of Lace Curtains, Ecru and White, from 3s. 11d. per pair. Price-Lists post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**ELEGANT TAPESTRY CRETONNE**  
CURTAINS, in various choice designs, adapted for Drawing-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Parlours, Bed-Rooms, &c., lined throughout with the new Cretonne Lining, and bound all round with Fast Silk Paris Lace, or Cretonne Binding, 3 yards long by 36 inches wide, 10s. 6d. per pair; ditto, 45 inches wide, 12s.; ditto, 36 yards long by 45 inches wide, 17s. 6d. per pair. Also every description of materials used for Curtains. One of the largest and best Assortments in London to select from. Patterns sent post-free to the country by describing kind required.

**REMOVALS and WAREHOUSING.**  
OETZMANN and CO. undertake REMOVALS by Road, Rail, or Sea, with their large Pantheconic Vans; also WAREHOUSING when required; competent persons, accustomed to handling valuable and delicate articles, are sent, and the goods carefully removed and stored. The charges are very moderate, and can be ascertained beforehand if desired. OETZMANN and CO.

**"NEO-CLEOPATRA" TOILET-SERVICE**  
(Registered). Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'S New Registered Shape and Designs, manufactured exclusively for them, and is of the most artistic design and decorations. Ewer, Basin, &c., complete from 8s. 6d. per set. Illustrated Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.**

**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.**

**WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT**  
IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of nun and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 40s. engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

**CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX** of STATIONERY contains a beam of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

**VISITING CARDS by CULLETON.**  
Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d. post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate Wedding Cards, 50 each, 6d. Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 15s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn**  
Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies, Illuminated Addresses, Silk Banners, &c.—TUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

**SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.**  
One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. MR. HENRY LACHANCE, F.R.S., Oculist, Physician, PEARSON LIX adapts his improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal oculists in London without success, but your spectacles suited me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M.I., writes:—"I could not have believed that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age—eighty-two. I can now read the smallest print, although I have lost vision entirely on the right eye." Similar testimonials from John Lewis, Esq., M.D., J. P. Lynn, Physician to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieut.-Gen. Macaulay, Brentwood; Rev. Mother Abbess St. Mary's Abbey, Hildesheim; R. v. J. Hargreaves, Uxbridge; and hundreds of others. Mr. Lachance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post-free.

**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
**COURT and GENERAL MOURNING**  
**WAREHOUSE,**  
REGENT-STREET.

**ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM**  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application (no matter the distance), with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON, 250, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

**INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as**  
the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by  
PETER ROBINSON  
upon the most advantageous terms to Families.  
**THE COURT and FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
250, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

**850 PIECES of Rich Quality PLAIN**  
BLACK SILK at 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.  
RICK PERIN MOIRE, 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.  
RICK BLACK SATIN (all Silks), 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 3d.  
BLACK BROCADE VELVETS, 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 6d.

**EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.**  
A VERY NEW and CHOICE COLLECTION.  
BRUSSELS NET, handsomely trimmed, from 25s. 6d.  
TARLATANS, from 18s. 6d.  
BLACK SPANISH LACE, also in Cream White, from 3 guineas.  
FOR YOUNG LADIES, NUN'S CLOTH, in Cream White, trimmed Lace, 38s. 6d. Sketches free.  
OPERA MANTLES, 2 guineas.

**PETER ROBINSON,**  
250 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON



## NEW MUSIC.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW DANCE

MUSIC.	
Gee Up! Polka .. ..	D'Albert.
Waldeck Waltz .. ..	D'Albert.
Nearest and Dearest Waltz ..	D'Albert.
Patience Lancers and Polka ..	D'Albert.
Olivette Waltz and Quadrille ..	D'Albert.
Olivette Lancers and Polka ..	D'Albert.
Drink, Pappy, Drink, Polka ..	D'Albert.
Vendia Waltz .. ..	Caroline Lowthian.
Je T'Aime Valse .. ..	Waldteufel.
Mother Hubbard Polka .. ..	Caroline Lowthian.
The Dado Polka .. ..	A. Beck.
Bonton de Rose Polka .. ..	G. Jervis Rubini.

Price 2s. each net.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW SONGS.

Thine Alone .. ..	A. H. Behrend.
'Tis for the Best .. ..	Madame Sainton-Dolby.
Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.	
The Jovial Beggar .. ..	Mrs. Arthur Goodeve.
Sung by Mr. Barrington Foots.	
AEI (Evermore) .. ..	A. H. Behrend.
Sung by Mr. F. King.	
In the twilight of our love ..	A. Sullivan.
(Drawing-room version of "Silver'd in the raven hair," from "Patience.")	

Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 60, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW PIANOFORTE

PIECES.	
Janotha .. ..	Monnet Musical.
Janotha .. ..	Valse Brillante.
Janotha .. ..	Gavotte.
Lord Dupplin .. ..	Gavotte, Solo or Duet.
Jules de Sirval .. ..	Handelian Dance.
Cotford Dick .. ..	Echoes of the Hunt (Fantasia on Wylie-Melville's Hunting Song).
G. J. Rubini .. ..	Odetto.
G. F. Kendall .. ..	Margery, Old English Dance.
G. F. Kendall .. ..	Phyllis, Old English Dance.

Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 60, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

## PATIENCE. An Aesthetic Opera. By

W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.	
Libretto .. ..	.. ..
Vocal Score .. ..	.. ..
Pianoforte Solo .. ..	.. ..
All the following sent post-free for half price.	
PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.	
Boyton Smith's Fantasia .. ..	4 0
Ditto, Duet .. ..	5 0
Kino's Fantasia .. ..	4 0
Smallwood's Easy Fantasia, 1, 2, 3 ..	each 3 0
Fred. Godfrey's Grand Selection. (As played by all the Military Bands) .. ..	4 0
Ditto, as a Duet .. ..	5 0

CHAPPELL and Co., 60, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

## MRS. L. MONCRIEFF'S NEW SONGS.

"Twas Only a Year Ago, LOVE.	
A CREOLE LOVE SONG.	
THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE.	
Price 2s. each net.	

CHAPPELL and Co., 60, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS'

SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AND AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the HIRER at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2 guineas. Harmoniums, from £1 5s.; and American Organs, from £1 10s. a Quarter.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, from

20 guineas.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT PIANINOS,

with folding keyboards, from 30 guineas.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S IRON-FRAMED

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES for Ocean Steamers and Extreme Climates, from 35 to 65 guineas.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S Early English

PIANOFORTES, artistically designed Ebenised Cases, from 45 guineas.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S Iron Double

Overstrung PIANOFORTES, Check Actions, &c., from 60 guineas.

## CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from

120 guineas, with American discount.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE

HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 6s. to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from £1 6s. per quarter.

## CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED

AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. A large variety on view, from 18 to 250 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO.

## CLOUGH and WARREN'S PET ORGAN,

Seven Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Coupler. Elegant Carved Walnut Case. 18 guineas.

## CLOUGH and WARREN'S Favourite

ORGAN. Five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With thirteen stops, octave coupler, and two knee pedals, 30 guineas.

## CLOUGH and WARREN'S NEW STYLE

VICTORIA CASE. Twelve stops, five sets of reeds, sub-bass and Octave Coupler. 37 guineas.

## CLOUGH and WARREN'S CENTENNIAL

GRAND ORGAN, 15 Stops, 9 Sets of Reeds, and Combination Tubes, 55 guineas.

## CLOUGH and WARREN'S PIPE and REED

ORGAN, Style 119. Organ Pipe Front, handsomely diapered, seventeen stops, thirteen sets of reeds. 133 guineas.

## CLOUGH and WARREN'S GRAND

ORGAN MODEL. Two claviers, two and a half octave of pedals, twenty-three stops, seventeen sets of reeds, elegant diapered pipes, solid walnut case. 225 guineas. The most perfect American organ manufactured. Illustrated List free.

## INSTRUMENTS by ALL MAKERS may be

HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System. CHAPPELL and CO., 60, New Bond-street. City Branch, 15, Poultry, E.C.

## A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS

FOR CASH. CHAPPELL and CO., 60, New Bond-street. City Branch, 15, Poultry, E.C.

## PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,

from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacture, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

## G. FACTORY and SEMI-GRANDS

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and CRAMER, ERAUD.

on Cramer's Three-Years System (originated by them), from £3 3s. per quarter; the easiest and most satisfactory mode of acquiring a thoroughly reliable instrument. Any instrument may be exchanged within three months without loss. The hiring may be discontinued, or an exchange made on special terms, at any time during the currency of the agreement. Pianofortes tuned by the year in town or country. Regent-street, W.; Moorgate-street, E.C.

## ROSENKRANZ PIANOFORTES.

Established 1797 in Dresden. CONCERT and PARLOR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, and PIANINOS, unsurpassed for quality and cheapness. May be had of the principal dealers in town or country. Price-Lists gratis and post-free. Wholesale Department, 6, Argyll-street, Oxford-circuit, London, W.

## NEW MUSIC.

## JOSEPH WILLIAMS' LIST OF NEW

AND POPULAR MUSIC.	
BILLEE TAYLOR. Comic Opera.	
STEPHENS and SOLOMON.	
Vocal Score, 6s. net; Book of Words, 6d. net;	
Piano Score, 2s. 6d. net.	
VOCAI.	
The Self-Made Knight. Song. 2s. net.	
The Virtuous Gardener. Song. 2s. net.	
All on Account of Eliza. Song. 2s. net.	
Charity Girls' Chorus. 6d. net.	
PIANO PIECES.	
Quadrilles. By Coots. 2s. net.	
Lancers. By Grenville. 2s. net.	
Selection of Airs. C. Godfrey. 2s. net.	
Valse. By Chas. Godfrey. 2s. net.	
Phoebe Polka. By Grenville. 2s. net.	
Fantasia. By Ch. Tourville. 1s. 6d. net.	

## CLAUDE DUVAL. STEPHENS and

SOLOMON.	
Vocal Score, 6s. net. Book of Words, 6d.	
VOCAI.	
The Ornamental Baronet. Song. 2s. net.	
The Willow and the Lily. Song. 2s. net.	
William's Song. 2s. net.	
King of the King's Highway. Song. 2s. net.	
PIANO PIECES.	
Valse Brillante. Tourville. 1s. 6d. net.	
Polka. By A. Grenville. 2s. net.	
Quadrilles. By Coots. 2s. net.	
Coranto. By Ch. Tourville. 1s. 6d. net.	

## THE POLKA OF THE SEASON.

A TON BRAS. By T. RIEFFLER. 1s. 6d. net.

## ARTHUR GRENVILLE. NEW DANCE

MUSIC. Secret of Love Valse. 2s. net; Suzanne Valse. 2s. net. Babiole Lancers. 2s. net; Babiole Galop. 1s. 6d. net.

## HAROLD THOMAS. OPERATIC

FANTASIAS.	
Les Huguenots. Lucia. Faust (Gounod).	
Lucia. Don Giovanni. Mose in Egitto.	
Don Giovanni. Ier Freischütz.	
Trovatore. Traviata.	
Masaniello. Martha.	
Lohengrin. Tannhauser.	

All above are moderately difficult, and sold at 2s. net each.

## WESTMINSTER BELLS. Piano.

TOURVILLE. A charming reverie, in which the well-known chiming of "Big Ben" are cleverly reproduced. Price 1s. 6d. net.

## PHILLIS. Gavotte-Pastorale. Piano. TOURVILLE.

Founded on an old English ballad. Quaint and effective. Price 1s. 6d. net.

## SÉRÉNADÉ HONGROISE. By V.

JONCIERES. A great favourite at all Parisian Concerts. Piano solo. 1s. 6d. net. Piano duet, 2s. net. Violin and Piano, 2s. net.

## J. LEYBACH. MUSIC SCHOOL.

J. A series of 16 very easy Classical Sonatas, to be used at same time as the Instruction-Book. (List on application.) 1s. 3d. net each Number.

## SALLY BROWN. By GEORGE FOX.

This is without exception the wittiest Cantata Buffa we have yet seen. Suitable alike for Four Voices or Chorus. Price 2s. 6d. net.

## NEW SONGS. F. H. COWEN.

The night has a thousand eyes. Rondel (Kiss me, Sweetheart, the Spring is here). If thou wilt, remember. I think of all thou art to me. Good Night. In Keys to suit all voices. Price 2s. net each.

## LOVE'S SECRET. Song. Sung by Mrs.

Langtry at Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in "Ours." Price 2s. net.

Also arranged as a Valse by Arthur Grenville. Price 2s. net.

## THE CHILD'S LETTER TO HEAVEN.

Song. C. and S. Words by Frank W. Green; Music by W. C. LEVEY. A most effective song for both drawing-room and concert-hall. Price 2s. net.

## TO CHORAL SOCIETIES, &amp;c.

New Cantatas by GEORGE FOX. JOHN GILPIN. 2s. 6d. net. THE MESSENGER DOVE. 2s. 6d. net. Note.—A liberal discount allowed on a number of copies.

## HENRY FARMER. VIOLIN STUDENT.

A Series of Violin and Piano Duets. Price 1s. 6d. net. 1. Largo. Handel. 5. Andantino. Schubert. 2. Gavotte. Rameau. 6. Minuet. Bocherini. 3. Slumber Song. Schumann. 7. Cavatina. Raff. 4. Stray Thought. Farmer. 8. Andante & Allegro. Handel.

## BLAGROVE. VIOLIN DUETS.

Arranged in Progressive Order. Very effective. Price 3s. net. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

## THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL

contains: Heinrich Hofmann—The Nibelung's Ring: An Analysis of Richard Wagner's Music Drama—The Great Composers—Chopin—The Royal College of Music—The Scottish Musical Society—Concerts: Royal Albert Hall, Sacred Harmonic Society, Crystal Palace, Philharmonic Society, Walter Bache, Monday Popular, Walter Macfarren; Some Educational Concerts—Music in Manchester, Birmingham, Yorkshire, and Leipzig—Occasional Notes—Reviews—Foreign and Country News, Correspondence, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

## THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL

contains: "A Border Ballad." Part-song, by OLIVERIA PRESOTT. Price, separately, 1d. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

## SONGS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

By Mrs. ARTHUR GOODEVE. A charming little Gift-Book, suitable for Easter. Beautifully illustrated and daintily bound. London: WEEKE and Co. and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

## AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL

CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY, to which is added LONDON'S Library, is now the largest in Europe. Annual subscription, two guineas.—81, Regent-street. Prospectuses gratis.

## £20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO

(Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves—strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

## £35.—There is no Piano to be compared

to the DRAWING-ROOM TRICHORD PIANOFORTE, with Cabriole Truss Legs, which is sold for £35 by THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

## PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.

Every description of these celebrated instruments for SALE or HIRE. Sole Agency, 170, New Bond-street, W.

## MUSICAL BOX DÉPÔTS, 22, Ludgate-

hill, and 61, Cheapside.—Most extensive variety in London. Large sizes, ordinary make, four airs, £2 2s.; six, £2 12s.; and eight airs, £2 18s. Duet, by Nicolo Freres, £1 per air; superb instruments, from £4 to £250. Choice Music and newest accompaniments.—Catalogues of Tunes and Prices gratis on application to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

## BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Pianos, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutinas, Cornets, Drums, and Band Instruments. Largest Assortment in the Kingdom at G. BUTLER'S, 29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue, 50 pages, post-free.

## NEW MUSIC.

Performed at the Lyceum Theatre every evening with the greatest success.

## WEDDING CAROL.—For FEMALE or

BOYS' VOICES. Composed by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT. Post-free, 24 stamps.

## SARABANDE and MINUET for the

PIANO. By the same Composer. Post-free, 24 stamps each.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

Dedicated, by kind permission, to her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck.

## IN THE MOONLIGHT.

New Song. Composed by

## LADY ARTHUR HILL

(suitable for all voices). Sung with the greatest success by

## SIGNOR CAMPOBELLO,

at all his engagements. The Words written by

## THEO. MARZIALS,

"In the Moonlight" is a companion melody to "In the Evening," simple, beautiful, and effective. Post-free, 24 stamps.

## METZLER and CO.,

33, 34, 37, and 38, Great Marlborough-street, W.

Published in three keys.

## LIGHT. New Song by J. BARNBY;

Words by F. E. Weatherly. Sung with the greatest success by

## SIGNOR CAMPOBELLO

at all his engagements. Post-free, 24 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

Published in three keys.

## THE LITTLE CROSSING-SWEEPER.

New Song. By A. CARNALL. Sung with the greatest success by

## MADAME SINICO

at all her engagements. Post-free, 24 stamps.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

## METZLER and CO.'S NEW PIANOFORTE

MUSIC. Grande Valse. W. G. Cousins. 2s. net. Danse des Bacchantes. Ch. Gounod. 2s. net. Language of the Flowers. F. H. Cowen. 6s. net. Chant des Maitots. A. L. Estrange. 2s. net. Gavotte Stephanie. Czibulka. 2s. net. Grand March. "Carmen." Bizet. 2s. net.

## METZLER and CO.'S NEW VIOLIN

and PIANO MUSIC. F. H. Cowen's "Yellow Jasmine." Berthold Tours. Gounod's "Danse des Bacchantes." Berthold Tours. Gounod's Ballet Music. "Reine de Saba." 2 books. Berthold Tours. Czibulka's Gavotte Stephanie. Berthold Tours. Price 2s. 6d. each net.

NEW THEMATIC LIST of Concert and Drawing room Songs by Arthur Sullivan, Ch. Gounod, F. H. Cowen, Pinsuti, Blumenthal, F. Clay, J. Barnby, Bizet, Michael Watson, Odoardo Barri, Virginia Gabriel, J. L. Molloy, &c., will be sent, post-free, on application.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

## POPULAR TRIOS for LADIES'

VOICES. Published this day. 4d. each net. List gratis.

## G. F. WEST'S O THÄLER WEIT. For

Piano. 3s.

## G. F. WEST'S WEARIN' O' THE

GREEN. For Piano. 4s.

## A. J. CALDICOTT'S New Song, LITTLE

TROTS.

## A. J. CALDICOTT'S New Song, AT THE

PORCH. 4s.

## COTSFORD DICK'S BON SOIR ET

BON JOUR. For Piano. 3s.

## H. C. BANK'S FALLING LEAVES.

New Song. 4s.

## J. L. ROECKEL'S AT THE WINDOW.

New Song. 4s.

## A. H. BEHREND'S THE SINGERS

FROM THE SEA. Cantata for Ladies' Voices. 3s. Each of the above, post-free, at half price in stamps.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

## NICE, Cannes, Menton, Monte-Carlo,

Ospedaletti, and San Remo.

TO VISITORS TO THE RIVIERA.

FOR SALE, in the above Winter Resorts, most BEAUTIFUL GROUND, suitable for VILLAS, full South, facing the Sea, and well sheltered from wind. Prices from 10 francs a square metre. Full Particulars on application to the Société Foncière Lyonnaise, 23, Rue de Grammont, Paris; or to its Agencies in Nice, Cannes, and San Remo.

## NAPLES-BY-THE-SEA.—See Naples as

it should be seen, from the Balconies of the HOTEL ROYAL DES ETHANGERS. Patronised by the High Life, and always open. Views and Prices on application to Mr. CAPRANI, now the Sole Proprietor.

## NAPLES.—HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

Celebrated for comfort. Facing the Landing Station of the Capri Steamers. Fine View of Vesuvius. Close to Palais Royal. PISANI, Director.

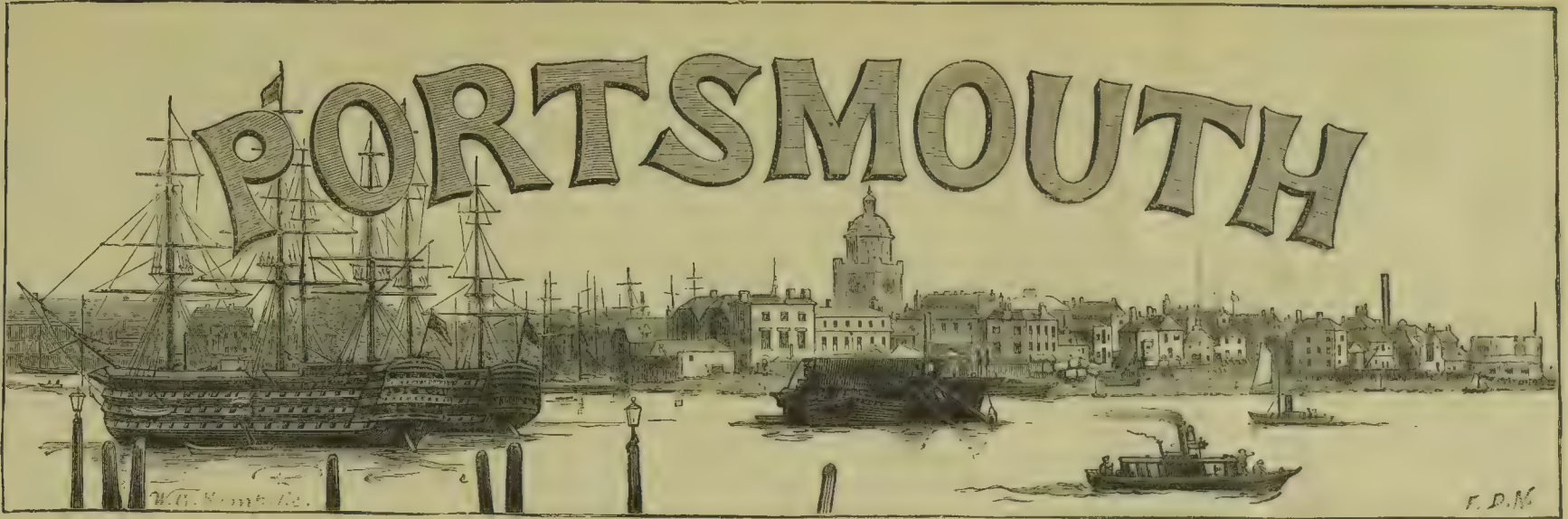
## VENICE.—GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE.

First Class. Worthily recommended for comfort and substantial table. Visitors to other hotels are privileged to dine at the Grand Restaurant, holding 100 persons. BAUER GRUNWALD, Proprietor.

## MESSINA.—HOTEL VICTORIA. First

Class house. Specially recommended for comfort and price. W. Moeller, Proprietor. TAORMINA.—Hotel Bellevue, First Class. Grandest scenery in Italy. G. Kellermann, Proprietor.





THE RAILWAY STATION.



HIGH-STREET, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.



## SKETCHES OF PORTSMOUTH.

In another page of this week's paper we describe the arrangements for next Monday's review. Our present purpose is rather to describe some of the features of interest in Portsmouth and the neighbourhood which might otherwise escape the notice of those who have not previously visited the locality, or who possess no special local knowledge. Portsmouth, while one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, is also one which has undergone remarkable expansion in the course of the present generation. It has more than doubled its population in the time; and this means, amongst other things, that one half of the town is, comparatively speaking, new. It is equally true, though not necessarily implied, that many of its ancient landmarks have been removed. When the review of 1868 took place the old fortifications still encircled the place; and, if cumbersome and useless, they were at least picturesque. To-day scarcely any vestiges of these old-time memorials remain, and such as still survive are doomed to early extinction. One of these "bits" is the Town Quay Gate, of which our Artist presents us with a recognisable illustration. It will shortly be removed to permit of the extension of the Camber and the erection of a new Custom-House, and if the change be to something less ornamental it will, at any rate, be more useful. The Town Quay, however, is not one of the first objects to strike the eye; and it will, perhaps, be better for us to make the acquaintance of the old town in a more orthodox manner.

As we are coming from London, and have not joined the citizen soldiers in their famous march to relieve the garrison, we prosaically take the train at Waterloo or London Bridge, and after rather more than a two-hours' ride, at a not particularly rapid rate, are safely landed at the Town Station, as it is now called, in contradistinction to the Harbour Station, at the end of the Hard, which immediately faces the Isle of Wight. This extra three-quarters of a mile is, no doubt, a great convenience to travellers from London and from places along the railway who wish to reach "the Island" with as little trouble as possible; but the extension has had one very objectionable effect. It runs through Victoria Park, dividing it into two very unequal portions, and depriving it of any pretensions to an imposing appearance. In 1868 the extension had not commenced, and the park was merely a geographical expression. For some years the ground was suffered to remain as meadow land, and it is only four years since it was formally opened by the then Mayor, Alderman W. D. King. The flower-beds are neatly laid out, and considerable success has attended their cultivation; but there is a deficiency of shrubs, with no trees to speak of at present. The situation, however, is central, if not exactly commanding, and it was naturally one of the first objects to attract our artist's attention. It is noticeable that the high-level platform at the station crosses Commercial-road, the busiest thoroughfare in the borough; and from this platform a very good view can be obtained by those who are fortunate enough to have access to it of the Volunteers as they march along the road on the way to Portsdown Hill. Immediately below is the park, where the guns are to be parked, and no doubt, when gay with decorations, as it will be next Monday, a striking effect will be produced. But we are visitors rather than Volunteers, and, turning our back to the hills, we at once make for the old town of Portsmouth. Outside the station Commercial-road makes a considerable curve, and taking the branch which conducts us in a westerly direction, we pass the Theatre Royal—rumour says it is to be rebuilt, and it certainly wants it—and so to the commencement of Cambridge-road, where some of the latest town improvements are conspicuous, and one feature of these somewhat astonishes us. At the corner is St. Michael's-road, the buildings upon it being all of a public character. These are the offices of the Poor Law Guardians and the overseers, the English Presbyterian Church, the Royal Seamen and Marine Orphans' Schools, and St. Michael and All Saints' Church. There is some approach to uniformity of design about these buildings, the general effect of which is heightened by all being built of brick with stone facings. If not very remarkable, they are all handsome structures, and what can rarely be said in such cases, they have all been built with a due regard to economy and efficiency, if we may be allowed this very Parliamentary expression. It is not these buildings, however, that cause our astonishment. This feeling is reserved for the Officers' Recreation Ground, which abuts on the two roads, and round which extensive earthworks have been thrown up, not to resist the advance of some possible foe, but merely to intercept the gaze of curious spectators. Considering that the military authorities have for years been engaged in levelling the old fortifications, it seems surprising that this particular form of eccentricity should have been permitted. From the inside of the grounds the sloping earthworks have certainly a pretty appearance, but their aspect from the roadway is extremely objectionable, if not positively repulsive. At the opposite side of the road is the nearly completed official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, which is to supersede the Government House in the High-street. Probably on the score of comfort and convenience it will be all that an official residence can reasonably be expected to be; but to outward estimation it is an unsightly structure. The spacious grounds which surround it will, when tastefully laid out, add to the general effect.

Still pursuing the same direction, we shall now leave Commercial-road, the continuation of which is called Cambridge-road, and to the Officers' Recreation Ground succeeds that of the non-commissioned officers and men. It stretches on this side from Burnaby-road, at the corner of which is the gymnasium, to St. George's-road, the corner of which is occupied by the Grammar School. This building is included in our sketches, and its history is deserving of a brief description. In 1732 William Smith, M.D., bequeathed to trustees, "Virtuti et literis sacrum," the freehold of a small farm in the Isle of Wight, and a small school was established and carried on in Portsmouth for many years on the proceeds of the rental of this farm. In process of time, however, not a single boy remained on the foundation, and successive Head Masters continued to receive the income from the estate for seventy years. The intervention of the Court of Chancery was invoked in 1815, but it was not until 1822 that effect was given to the Lord Chancellor's decision. The school was resuscitated, but it again fell into decay; and in 1874, when the Endowed Schools Commission visited Portsmouth, they found the school-room unoccupied, and not a single boy being educated on the foundation, although the master continued to pocket his stipend with unflinching regularity. The Commissioners prepared a scheme, an effective Governing Body was appointed, and the War Office Board conceded the present commanding site for the sum of £2000. The school was built, and formally opened on Jan. 16, 1879. So rapid was the rise of the school—it started with 80 scholars, and now has 260—that the building has already had to be enlarged; and it is intended to build the Head Master (Mr. A. W. Jerrard) a residence, as soon as the Governing Body feel justified in incurring the outlay.

We now enter the historic High-street, of which our Artist supplies two sketches, one showing Government House, the

residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General commanding the Southern Division; and the other the house at the door of which George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by John Felton, Aug. 23, 1628. The Duke was in conversation with Sir Thomas Fryer, when Felton stabbed him over the shoulder, the knife penetrating the heart. "The villain has killed me," exclaimed the Duke, and, pulling out the weapon, he fell dead. So sudden and noiseless was the occurrence, that the bystanders at first thought the Duke had been seized with an apoplectic fit, but on seeing the blood flowing from his breast and mouth the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Duchess of Buckingham and the Countess of Anglesey, who were in the house at the time, were carried shrieking to their apartments. Felton does not seem to have been noticed at the moment, but a man's hat was found near the door, and in the crown of it was sewn a paper, on which was written:—"That man is cowardly, base, and deserveth not the name of a gentleman or souldier, that is not willing to sacrifice his life for the honour of his God, his King, and Country. Let no man commend me for doing it, but rather discommend themselves as the cause of it, for if God had not taken away our hearts for our sinnes he would not have gone so long unpunished.—Jo. Felton." Felton was found in the kitchen, and at once gave himself into custody. It is related of him that on one occasion, being offended by a gentleman, he cut a piece off his own finger, and, inclosing it with a challenge, sent it to him, to show how little he heeded pain, provided he could have revenge. He was kept in prison—having undergone several examinations—until November, and was executed, towards the end of the month, at Tyburn, his body being afterwards hung in chains on Southsea beach. A little higher up, on the same side as Buckingham House, is the George Hotel, a famous hostelry in the old coaching days, and still the head-quarters of the London or Brighton and Portsmouth coach, when that costly pastime is indulged in by gentlemen "whips." Still higher up the High-street is intersected by a road which leads to Southsea Common in one direction, and to the Dockyard in the other. A few yards down this latter road, or Lombard-street as it is called, is St. Thomas's Church, the mother church of the town, and containing some interesting memorials. If not quite satisfactory to modern ecclesiastical notions, it is still a spacious and picturesque structure, as will be seen from the view we give of it. There is a monument in the chancel to the Duke of Buckingham, containing an inscription which may, without violence to anybody's feelings, be described as fulsome. Perhaps, however, the most interesting memorial is the register, illuminated on vellum, of the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza, which is in the vestry. Charles was not married at St. Thomas's Church, but at the Government Chapel, on the Grand Parade, now the site of the Garrison Church, on May 21, 1662. Catherine landed at Portsmouth, a considerable fleet having assembled at Spithead to do her honour, and the scene is described in the chronicles of the time as remarkably gay and animated. "The Queen," says Evelyn, "arrived with a train of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingales, or guard-infantas; their complexion olivador, and sufficiently disagreeable; her Majesty in the same habit; her foretop long, and turned aside very strangely. She was yet of the handsomest countenance of all the rest, and though low of stature, prettily shaped; languishing and excellent eyes; her teeth wronging her mouth by sticking a little too far out; for the rest lovely enough."

In these days of reckless balloon ascents—if we may be permitted a somewhat violent transition—we may introduce a story, showing how history repeats itself. The tower of St. Thomas's Church is 120 ft. high, at the summit of which is a dome surmounted by a large gilt ship, full-rigged. From this giddy height a Mr. Murray once launched himself in a species of parachute, reaching the ground in safety; but he met with his death in attempting to repeat the experiment at Chichester Cathedral. Turning again into the High-street we encounter the Guildhall, a shabby-looking edifice, which is part market-house and part Townhall. It dates from 1837, being partly built by subscription, and already the site for a new and commodious Townhall has been secured, by arrangement with the War Office, in the vicinity of the Town Station. Not many doors off is the Soldiers' Institute, inseparably associated with the name of Miss Robinson, "the soldier's friend." It cannot lay claim to any architectural pretensions, inasmuch as it simply consists of several large dwelling-houses joined together; but it has been so greatly altered and improved that it may fairly be spoken of as a commodious and handsome building. It is open to soldiers and sailors free, though all refreshments—these are of a non-intoxicating character—have to be paid for. The tariff is extremely moderate, and the Institute is kept in excellent condition. Miss Robinson is a very active philanthropist; and, as she has many willing coadjutors, a perfect network of agencies—social, moral, and religious—is kept in full swing. The Institute was not in existence at the time of the last review, and it should be one not of the least attractive objects to our volunteers next week. Just round the corner is the Grand Parade, with the old Guard House, the last remaining piece of the old fortifications, and the Garrison Church, at the furthest corner, and a little to the rear of the line of houses. The present edifice, of which we give a sketch, has been restored almost to the extent of being entirely rebuilt. The old "Domus Dei," as it was called, was originally part of a hospital founded by De Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, in 1238. In the time of Henry VIII. it fell into the hands of the Government, when the whole of the buildings, with the exception of the chapel, were taken down. The latter was ever after used by the troops in garrison, and it is now styled the Royal Garrison Church. The burial ground surrounding it is filled with the ashes of heroes, chief amongst which may be mentioned that great soldier, the conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles James Napier; a plain stone monument outside and a stall in the church itself are the only visible memorials of his greatness. The High-street terminates at the entrance to Victoria, or Portsmouth Pier, and the roadway here, taking a turn almost at right angles, runs for a short distance, until it is stopped at the point where the floating-bridge crosses the harbour. This bridge, of which our Artist gives a sketch, is always an object of interest to visitors who see it for the first time. It is as firm and almost as solid as a piece of the roadway, and the heaviest trucks and vehicles of every description, with their horses attached, are driven straight upon it without the slightest difficulty. A thousand soldiers, without their impedimenta, can be conveyed at one time; and as a matter of fact, whole contingents are constantly taken across in passing to and fro between the forts on both sides of the harbour. In addition to the floating-bridge there are numerous small steam-launches, which convey passengers across every few minutes, the uniform charge both of bridge and launches being one penny.

It is time now that we turned our attention to Southsea, which is not only one of the most popular seaside resorts in the kingdom but also one that has undergone a most remarkable development. Within living memory it was an insigni-

ficant offshoot of the old town, and even to this day the older inhabitants still call it, half jestingly, "the village." Some thousands of handsome houses now occupy ground, much of which a few years ago was a wilderness of swamp and morass; and though the "speculative" builders have of late had to pull up a little, they are still fairly employed. We referred above to the intersection of the High-street, near St. Thomas's Church, one arm of which (Pembroke-road) leads to Southsea. Turning down this road, we quickly reach the Governor's-green, which faces the Royal Naval Club at one side, and has the Royal Garrison Church at the other or western end. Along two of its sides are what remain of the old fortifications, and from these lines a capital view can be obtained of the troops as they march to and from church on Sundays. A very few yards further we reach the beginning of the Common. Away to the immediate right of us, and quite at the water's edge, Cawte's Hotel and Assembly Rooms, and the Southsea Clarence Esplanade Pier. The last is the spot where visitors most do congregate during the season, and where the splendid bands of the regiments composing the garrison play nightly, and on alternate afternoons. Our Artist has done no injustice to the scene, but his sketch serves to remind us of its one artistic disadvantage. Not only this extreme corner of it, but the whole beach, and, in fact, the entire town, lie low and flat, the consequence being that no bird's-eye view or panoramic picture of Portsmouth conveys anything like an adequate idea of its real attractiveness. The Clarence Esplanade Pier has, within the last two or three years, been extended and improved at a cost of about £8000; but, stimulated by the rivalry of the new South Parade Pier, a mile lower down the beach and in the heart of East Southsea, it has been resolved to spend an additional £10,000 in the erection of a large and handsome glass and iron Pavilion, the ground for which will be obtained by an extension of the Pier in an easterly direction. The work has already been commenced, and is to be finished during the approaching summer. Standing on this Pier, and looking westward, we have a view of the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour, of the Clarence Victualling Yard (on the Gosport side); of Haslar Naval Hospital, with its 2000 beds; and of Fort Monckton, at the furthest point. Straight in front of the Pier is the town of Ryde, the coast of the Island stretching at great length in both directions; while before us, on the Solent, are the three iron-clad forts which form an addition to the sea-defences of Portsmouth. From this Pier, as also from the Harbour Station, steamers, which are the property of the railway companies, ply frequently between the Island and the mainland. Leaving the Pier, and proceeding along the beach, which is studded with naval and military monuments, and captured guns, we come to Southsea Castle, a stronghold originally built in the time of Henry VIII., partially destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder in 1759, and rebuilt in 1814. It now affords accommodation for 200 men, and has, besides, apartments for officers. The fortress proper is approached by a winding passage and drawbridge, leading to a gateway, above which are the arms of Charles II. Since the Castle was rebuilt, it has been surrounded by a high brick wall, having a wide gateway opening on to the Common. There is a capital carriage-drive along the beach and behind the Castle, but pedestrians prefer to keep close to the sea, a macadamised footpath conducting them close past the Castle until the open beach is again reached. A little further on is the new South Parade Pier, to which we have just referred, with its handsome pavilion and splendid sea view. A mile beyond this point, passing Limps Fort by the way, at the very extremity of Portsea Island, are the fine barracks of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney and Fort Cumberland. Southsea Common is Government property, and on it the troops of the garrison are constantly exercised and drilled. It is also the scene of frequent reviews of the regulars; and on the Queen's birthday the whole of the troops in garrison are turned out upon it, the customary evolutions terminating at noon precisely with a *feu de joie*. The Common, down to a comparatively recent date, was covered with furze and in a generally unkempt condition; but, with the aid of convict labour, it was brought eventually into comparatively good condition. We are told that in 1220 "the finest army England ever saw lay encamped here" under Hubert de Burgh, and in 1386 28,000 men were encamped here for some months. The whole of the army of England was reviewed on the Common by Edward IV. on May 26, 1475. Of Southsea itself, it is not necessary to say much. Like other fashionable watering-places it has many handsome houses, replete with modern improvements, but unlike them, it is distinguished by its large resident population of naval and military officers, with their families and belongings. This imparts a social prestige to the place, which probably makes it unique, and unquestionably gives it a stability and importance that can hardly be said to attach to places which are more dependent upon the whims and caprices of fashion.

Portsmouth Royal Dockyard, which, beyond all question, is the greatest establishment in the place, is situated in the old parish of Portsea, having its principal entrance on the Common Hard, to which reference has already been made. Certain parts of it are open daily to the public, who are conducted over the establishment in batches, under the charge of members of the Metropolitan police—the Dockyard being *par excellence* a Government establishment, and no local control over it being allowed. There are nearly 6000 men and boys constantly employed in the yard, and every description of iron ship-building and repairs is carried on within its walls. It is almost superfluous to say that the most improved machinery is employed, not forgetting the steam-hammers and the block-making apparatus. There are about a dozen of these steam-hammers in the main smithy, and not fewer than twenty throughout the yard. Since the question of lighting by electricity has come to the fore, a distinct establishment has been started in the dockyard, and it now supplies the electric light to all the ships of war requiring it, as well as carrying on experiments from time to time. Large as the present electric shop is, it is proposed to extend it, and experiments are now being made with the view of determining the best means of lighting the entire dockyard by electricity. The various establishments and stores throughout the yard are, in fact, so extensive that it would be impossible even briefly to indicate them all within our prescribed limits. Before the great extension works were begun in 1867, the yard covered about 118 acres, with twelve docks and five building-slips. The great steam-basin was opened by her Majesty on May 25, 1848; the steam factory was completed in 1849; and the foundry in 1861. We may remark, parenthetically, that there is a church in the yard, dedicated to St. Anne, which dates from 1785. The extension works cover ninety-six acres, of which sixty acres were reclaimed from the mud lands of the harbour. Between 700 and 800 convicts were for many years employed in excavating and making bricks used in the construction of the docks, of which 20,000,000 were made annually by machinery, and burnt in five of Hoffman's German kilns. Between 2000 and 3000 workmen were also employed by the contractors, Messrs. Leathes, Smith, and Co., who had over fourteen miles of railway laid down and fourteen locomotives in constant use. The original estimate of the work was two



millions and a quarter, but what the actual outlay was we have been unable to ascertain. The great steam-basin, referred to above is 380 ft. by 260 ft., its area being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It is small in comparison with the repairing basin in the extension works, the dimensions of which are 1323 ft. by 700 ft., its area being twenty-two acres. The rigging and fitting basins cover an area of thirty acres, the depth from the copings to the bottom of the basins being 40 ft. The water in the basins at spring tides (high water) is 36 ft., which can be further raised, by means of enormous chain-pumps, to the coping level. Connected with the repairing-basin are two locks and four dry docks, each measuring 500 ft. in length.

The antiquity of Portsmouth dockyard goes almost as far back as that of the town itself. In the reign of King John, according to the volume of "Close Rolls," edited by the Record Commissioners, the following Royal mandate was issued:—"The King to the Sheriff of Southampton, &c.—We order you without delay to cause our docks at Portsmouth to be inclosed with a good strong wall, in such manner as our beloved and faithful William Archdeacon of Taunton will tell you, for the preservation of our ships and galleys; and likewise to cause pent-houses to be made to the same walls, in which all our ships' tackle may be safely kept; and use as much dispatch as you can in order that the same may be completed this summer, lest in the ensuing winter our ships and galleys and their rigging incur any damage by your default, and when we know the cost it shall be accounted to you.—20th May, 14 John A.D." We sometimes laugh good-naturedly at the choice which Prime Ministers sometimes make of First Lords of the Admiralty; but fancy an Archdeacon being at the head of the "Queen's Navy!" Though chosen thus early as a naval arsenal, the yard at Portsmouth remained for centuries a comparatively small establishment. Down to 1650 it had no mast-house, no dry dock, not above a hundred shipwrights, and only one team of horses. Even in 1698 the only dock at Portsmouth was a wet dock.

The old and new Gun Wharves are at some distance south of the Dockyard proper, and project into the harbour on either side of the dam or pond which separates Portsmouth and Portsea. The old Gun Wharf, which is on the Portsea side, was begun in 1662 by one William Shakespeare, and the Shakespeare Head, in Bishop-street, was so-called, it is said, from the workmen being paid there. The Armoury was built in 1797 for the reception of 21,000 stand of arms. The "new" Gun Wharf, as it is called, dates back to 1797, in which year it was commenced on land reclaimed from the Camber, and consolidated with earth excavated from the south dock. The work was completed in 1814. Three years earlier the large storehouse was begun, the foundation-stone being laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence. There is an enormous accumulation of shot and shell here; and the guns range from 3-pounders to 38 tons. Besides specimens of every known kind of musket, carbine, and rifle, the great armoury has racked 21,000 stand of Henry-Martini rifles, ready to be issued at a moment's notice.

In dealing with these Royal establishments, it is not undesirable that we should take some notice of Royalty itself. Portsmouth has often been honoured with Royal and illustrious visitors, and some of these occasions have a genuine interest. George III. paid a visit to the town on June 23, 1773, entering by the Landport gate, where he was received with a triple discharge of 232 pieces of cannon, mounted on the ramparts of Portsmouth, at Blockhouse Fort, and at Southsea Castle. As a matter of course, the Corporation, with whom was included the Recorder, waited upon his Majesty with a loyal address, and had the honour of kissing the King's hand. His Majesty made a thorough inspection of the Dockyard and of the Fleet at Spithead, during his five days' stay, and, on leaving, caused £1500 to be distributed to the artificers in the Dockyard; £350 to the crews of the Barfleur and Augusta yachts, and also the crew of his Majesty's barge; besides the sum of £250 to the poor of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. His Majesty also knighted five naval officers, and, finally, was "pleased to release the prisoners confined in Portsmouth Jail for debt." Queen Victoria's first visit to her chief naval arsenal was paid on Feb. 28, 1842, and it seems to have been the occasion of a good deal of pomp of the antique sort. Her Majesty was preceded by the Lords of the Admiralty and the Duke of Wellington, who took up their quarters at the George Hotel. The garrison, of course, turned out on duty; and shortly after noon the Queen, with an escort of Scots Greys, made her appearance. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Lion Gate the Queen was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Hercules Pakenham, with staff, who went through the ceremony of presenting the keys of the garrison to her Majesty, the keys being the same as were presented to the Prince Regent in 1814. On entering the gate the cortège was received with the usual salute from the batteries and the ships in harbour; and, after a *déjeuner* in the Dockyard, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Wellington, and other illustrious personages visited the St. Vincent, 120, the flag-ship of Sir E. Codrington. On board the ship, as we are informed, "the Queen recognised some of the seamen who were on board her yacht when, as Princess Victoria, she was, with the Duchess of Kent, staying at Norris Castle." The next day the Royal party visited H.M.S. Queen, lying at Spithead, and the very interesting account which follows we take from "Annals of Portsmouth," by Mr. W. H. Saunders, published in 1880 by Hamilton, Adams, and Co.:

"As the Royal party crossed the jetty a drizzling rain was falling, and it was noticed by all how gallantly the hero of a hundred fights held his umbrella over the head of his Sovereign. Arrived on board, as the Royal party were going down one of ladders, the Duke of Wellington slipped, and shook the plume out of his cocked hat, which was picked up by Miss Codrington, who, rolling it in her handkerchief, said to the Duke: 'Your Grace must not expect to have this again.' 'Ah!' said the Duke, 'I lose many things this way; I suppose you must keep it.' After visiting the cabin, her Majesty was shown the store-rooms, and the tiers and cockpit of the ship, which were brilliantly lighted with lanterns and variegated lamps. The bulkhead of the gun-room having been previously tried up, the lower deck was seen from stem to stern to the greatest advantage, and this splendid battery of 32 and 68-pounders drew from the Queen the remark, 'This is indeed grand; this is very fine.'

"On returning to the quarter-deck, her Majesty expressed a wish to see the ship's company at her dinner. As soon as it was ready, and the grog served out, the Royal party went below. As their Sovereign stepped on the lower deck the men stood up, and, although her Majesty kindly desired that they might be seated, they continued standing during her progress round the deck. On arriving opposite the table abreast the mainmast, her Majesty intimated to Captain Rice her desire to taste the grog. The gallant Captain immediately ordered a glass to be brought; but the Queen said, 'No; I wish to taste it as the men have it.' A mess-basin was filled from the grog-can on the nearest table, and presented by Captain Rice on his knee. Her Majesty, having tasted it, smilingly remarked that it was very good, and, taking a second sip, returned the

basin. At another table further forward she inquired what they had for dinner. On being told beef and soup, she desired to have some of the latter, which was also presented by Captain Rice in a basin, with one of the iron spoons of the mess. Her Majesty, after tasting it once or twice, remarked that it was 'very good, though rather hot,' and as she returned it said it smelt well. At this moment the boatswain's call announced 'Attention!' which was instantly answered by every man giving, 'Her Majesty's health—God bless her.' Three cheers then followed from a thousand voices, which brought a tear to the eyes of her Majesty, but it quickly gave place to a smile. This was followed by the health of Prince Albert, with the same vociferous compliment."

King Louis Philippe visited Portsmouth two years later, and had a very cordial reception. What, however, was most noticeable at this period was the utterly defenceless condition of Portsmouth itself. Blockhouse Fort had not a single gun mounted. Fort Monckton, which held command of Spithead, had a few obsolete 18 and 24-pounders. Neither the Round Tower nor Point battery had a gun in them, and both were in a ruinous condition. The Platform battery mounted twenty-one long 6-pounders, very old pieces, which would have been shattered with a full-service charge, and were only used for salutes. Three old 32-pounders at the other end were scarcely of more use. The Spur battery was without guns; and the King's bastion had four 32-pounders mounted, one of which blew to pieces from its muzzle two fine young artillerymen while a salute was being fired, on the afternoon of the French King's visit. Southsea Castle, the key of the harbour channel, had six or eight 18-pounders, all told. Cumberland Fort, after all the money spent on it, was found to be out of range of shipping well out to sea, and only useful for shore defence, and as a protection to Langstone Harbour. The French are said to have been astonished at what they saw; and, at any rate, no time was lost after this in putting Portsmouth into a good defensive condition, millions of money being spent upon this object.

The defences of Portsmouth claim special attention from their magnitude and strength. There are two lines of forts, the outer and the inner, the latter being designated "Palmerston's Folly," from the fact that they were condemned as practically useless before they were completed; and, indeed, two or three of the forts on the east of the Hilsa lines never were constructed. It is obvious, even to the non-professional mind, that an enemy, once in possession of the outer forts on Portsdown Hill, would have the Hilsa lines and Portsmouth itself entirely at its mercy; so that it is marvellous any one ever conceived the idea of this inner line of forts, still less that Parliament should have sanctioned it. For the purpose of the forthcoming review, it may be as well to observe that the forts will be deemed non-existent, and two of them, Forts Widley and Southwick, will be filled with thousands of spectators, who may at least count upon a tolerable view of the march-past at the end of the day. The inner lines being worthless, we need not stay to describe them. The outer line is thus composed, beginning at the eastern side, near the village of Havant, Forts Purbrook (or Crookhorn), Widley, Southwick, Nelson, Wallington, and Fareham. These forts, though varying a little both in size and shape, are sufficiently alike for a description of one to suffice for all. Fort Widley, which for its central position and the fact that it is adjacent to the main road into Portsmouth, is used as head-quarters when troops garrison Portsmouth, has an outer ditch, scarp, and counter-scarp. The roads leading to the entrances are enfiladed from the gorge casemates. There are two mortar batteries, east and west; three caponnières, east, west, and north, with flanking galleries. Upon the terreplein twenty-eight guns can be mounted, and here, above the slope, are situated artillery stores, arms, expense magazines, fuze-fixing-rooms, &c. The fort has accommodation for six officers, five staff sergeants, 210 men, and stabling for two horses. There are subterranean passages, so that in the event of the ramparts being carried by the enemy, the defenders could retreat to the redan, or keep, and make a further stand, at the same time blowing up the outer works. Under the parade-ground is a huge tank, capable of holding 84,000 gallons of water, the supply being pumped from the Portsmouth Waterworks Company's reservoirs. It may surprise many to know that none of the guns are yet mounted in position, although a considerable number of 7-in. rifled breechloading guns have been deposited outside the different forts in preparation for this essential step. Altogether, provision is made for the mounting of 262 guns, including fourteen for the Farlington redoubt, and additions could be made to this number in the event of actual hostilities. At Forts Widley, Southwick, and Purbrook the barrack portion is built in two storeys, one on the area and the other on the ground floor; while at the other forts the quarters are all on the basement, the cubical space allowed being 600 ft. per man. Comparatively insignificant as the forts appear to the spectator at a distance, they are really of great size, Fort Widley being 750 ft. deep—i.e., from north to south—and 1050 ft. long, altogether covering a space of over seventeen acres. The brickwork is very massive; the excavations considerable, and therefore costly. It is popularly said that the double line of forts has cost over £11,000,000, and there is nothing improbable in the conjecture. The forts to the west of the town, on the Gosport side, though included in the inner line, are, nevertheless, of use as a portion of the harbour defences. They consist of Forts Elson, Brockhurst, Rowner, Grange, and Gomer; while on the south are Forts Monckton, Blockhouse, Southsea Castle, and Forts Lumps and Cumberland. Lastly, in the Solent are the circular ironclad forts known as Spit Fort, Horse Fort, St. Helen's Fort, and Norman Fort.

Portsmouth Harbour, extending some seven miles inland, is one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Almost in the middle, on the western side, is Portchester Castle, an old Norman pile, quadrangular in form, surrounded by about four or five acres of ground. The walls are from eight to twelve feet thick, and about eighteen feet high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various sizes, including the keep; and on the inside, over the western entrance-gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphinxes. The great tower is lofty, and contains two vaults at the bottom, with the remains of three double apartments above them. Parts of the Castle have been rebuilt, and it is in a state of ruin; but it still displays many specimens of Saxon architecture. The publicans of Portchester and Southwick enjoy the peculiar privilege, under charter from Queen Elizabeth, of being exempted from having soldiers billeted on them or quartered in their houses.

The ships in harbour are necessarily a fluctuating quantity, and it will be sufficient to specify those the chief of which are included by our Artist in his Sketch. The Duke of Wellington is the flag-ship of Admiral Ryder, who is Commander-in-Chief of the port; the Asia is the guard in reserve ship, which flies the flag of the Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard; the Excellent is the gunnery-ship, and the Vernon is employed in connection with torpedo practice. The St. Vincent is one of the old-fashioned line-of-battle ships, and is used as a boys' training-ship; while, most famous of all, is the Victory, on which Nelson received his death-wound at glorious Trafalgar. The fatal spot is marked by a brass-plate with the simple in-

scription, "Here Nelson fell." The Marlborough training-ship for engineer students is moored in the dockyard. Nelson was so familiar with the old town that it is impossible to avoid some reference to his connection with it. His last embarkation at Portsmouth, on Sept. 14, 1805, is, as one of the chroniclers has it, a scene worthy of Grecian history. Nelson arrived at the George Hotel, in the High-street, at six o'clock in the morning, and breakfasted. An immense crowd had assembled in front of the hotel, and to avoid their too pressing attention Nelson slipped out at the back, and was soon on the Common. The eager crowd, however, was quickly in pursuit, and there ensued such a hand-shaking as the world seldom witnesses. "I wish I had two hands," said the hero, "and then I could accommodate more of you"; to which the crowd shouted in reply, "God bless you, Nelson." "And there on Southsea beach," says Mr. Saunders, "near the spot where the old Victory's anchor stands, as the boat pushed from the shore, the people ran into the water once more to grasp that one hand of his, and to wish him God speed." It is curious to read that only a couple of years before this the press-gang was in full swing at Portsmouth. Five or six hundred sailors would be detailed for this repulsive duty from the ships in harbour, and they would scour the streets, laying hands on all the serviceable men and boys they could find, though, as a matter of fact, the great majority of those captured had to be released on the score of physical unfitness. Nelson, who might have said soberly, what one of Mr. Gilbert's characters says in burlesque, "I am the monarch of the sea," does not seem to have been a hero on horseback, as the following letter, he addressed to Captain Locker, will show:—

"Portsmouth, April 21, 1784.  
"Since I parted from you I have encountered a disagreeable adventure. Yesterday I was riding a blackguard horse that ran away with me at the Common, carried me round all the works into Portsmouth, by the London gates, through the town, and out at the gate that leads to the Common, where there was a waggon in the road, which is so very narrow that a horse could barely pass. To save my legs, and perhaps my life, I was obliged to throw myself from the horse, which I did with great agility, but, unluckily, upon hard stones, which has hurt my back and my leg, but done no other mischief. It was a thousand to one I had not been killed. To crown all, a young girl was riding with me, and her horse ran away with mine; but most fortunately, a gallant young man seized her horse's bridle a moment before I was dismounted, and saved her from the destruction which she could not have avoided."

The beach at Point, opposite the mouth of the harbour, was often alive with bustle and excitement during those war times, and a terrible accident occurred here on the 24th of June, 1809, which may be recounted. An old Irish woman was washing near where the baggage of some troops lay on the beach, when another soldier's wife, who was smoking, asked her if she would take a whiff. She complied, but finding the tobacco would not burn, she struck the bowl of the pipe against the ground, when some of the tobacco fell out, and set fire to some loose powder that was scattered about. This, in turn, communicated itself to a cask of powder, and a fearful explosion ensued. Many men were blown into the sea, arms and legs flying over the roofs of the houses in all directions, and a great destruction of property ensued. The precise number of persons killed was never known, but it could not have been less than from thirty to forty, while the woman who was the cause of the calamity escaped uninjured.

Many French prisoners were taken during this period, and, in 1813, the number in Portsmouth and the neighbourhood was estimated at about 18,000. Of these, 4000 were at Forton, 5000 at Portchester, and about 9000 in the harbour. They were always treated with the utmost kindness, and they appear to have produced a very satisfactory impression in return. They were never idle, and displayed much skill and ingenuity in carving models of ships, chessmen, and other articles out of beef bones; and they earned a little pocket-money by weekly sales of braided workboxes, and of dinner-mats, made from the dyed straws served out to them to sleep upon. They were rather prone to quarrelling amongst themselves; and one man, who killed a comrade with his knife, was found guilty of murder at the Winchester assizes. It is related that the whole of his fellow-prisoners were marched from Portchester Castle under a strong guard to witness his execution.

These stories of the time of the Great War would fill a volume. We will only shortly narrate one of the incidents which is strictly in keeping with the event of next week. On July 4, 1801, a grand review of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers took place on Portsdown Hill in honour of his Majesty's birthday. Altogether, about 6000 troops assembled on the ground; and, after giving a general salute, the artillery of the line fired three rounds from right to left, which was followed by a *feu de joie*. The officers and men, uncovered, gave three cheers; and, at the firing of the last gun, the line formed into companies, and marched past General White Locke, and then to their respective barracks. About two months later, the following episode, characteristic of those times, occurred. Just as people were leaving the various places of worship one Sunday evening, the firing of beacons announced that the French invading flotilla was at sea. All was bustle and preparation for war, both with the ships at Spithead, and on shore. Thousands of the inhabitants, old and young, were sworn in as volunteers; and yeomanry and cavalry poured into the town from the surrounding district. Three cannon-shots were to be fired as a signal if the enemy appeared; but with daylight, the fact was disclosed that all these hasty preparations were a mere ruse to test the loyalty of the people, and the military resources of the garrison.

The casual visitor to Portsmouth cannot help being struck with the few indications of industrial enterprise which meet the eye. As a matter of fact, for so large a town, Portsmouth has very little trade, as the term is usually understood; and, for a seaport, very little commerce. It would be possible to put in an ingenious plea on this score, but the explanation would not be entirely satisfactory. Brewing and stay-making are the two staple industries of the place—always excepting the building of war-ships, which is a Government affair, rather than a matter of private enterprise. Only within the last week or two a Government inquiry has been held into the merits of a new industry for the town. It has been discovered that the chalk at Portsdown-hill and the clay in the harbour will make a very excellent Portland cement, and a company has been formed for carrying on this work. But great opposition has been aroused amongst landowners and others, one result of which was the inquiry just noticed. The town has had its municipal boundaries recast within the last twelve months, the original half-dozen wards being divided, and apportioned into fourteen, with some regard to population and rateable value. The four towns, as they are called, of Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea are connected by an excellent system of tramways; and since the disappearance of the old fortifications the town has begun to display greater unity of feeling, if not approaching to uniformity of appearance. Finally, it may be truly said of Portsmouth that it is about the most orderly town in the United Kingdom, a result partly owing to the strict discipline to which a considerable portion of the population is subjected.

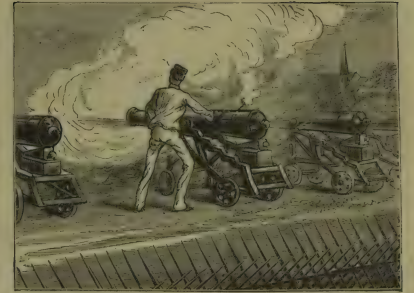




PORTSMOUTH, FROM PEMBROKE-ROAD.



ENTRANCE TO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.



THE MID-DAY GUN ON THE KING'S BASTION.



SOUTHSEA BEACH.



TOWN QUAY GATE.



RECREATION GROUND, VICTORIA PARK.



THE HARD, PORTSEA.



## SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

## THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

We intimated last week, in speaking generally of the spring exhibitions, that the present display in Suffolk-street seems hardly to reach the recent average. It is evident that the society is at a disadvantage through having to fill their large rooms twice in the year. Other causes, however, contribute to this result. The practice of art in this country has extended greatly in recent years; but, although a technical advance is perceptible, no fully commensurate improvement is discoverable; whilst the increased interest in art has probably developed exigent critical opinion in the public faster than it has produced good painters. It is, at all events, painfully obvious that many contributors to this gallery have mistaken their vocation; and that the market for art is at present glutted. The inference palpably is—and it should be taken timely to heart by all concerned—that none without irresistible impulsion should rush thoughtlessly into a profession in which it is most difficult to win eminence; and in which without eminence even a modest livelihood is not easily obtained.

It would be superfluous to review the contributions to these rooms of the members of long-standing. Suffice it to say that there are landscapes of customary mark by G. Cole and J. Peel; as there are figure-subjects by Woolner, Cobbett, Haynes King, and others. Of the younger members, whose accession did much to strengthen the society in and after its threatened dissolution, several are absent on this occasion, and others are not at their best. Perhaps the most noteworthy picture in the rooms is Mr. W. C. Symons's "Polly my Wife and Polly my Ship" (230)—a young first mate of a sailing-vessel with one hand on a picture thereof, the other round the waist of a buxom lassie that is very deservedly the centre of interest—while messmates pledge their healths. The characters are well chosen and rendered and the execution is spirited. There is evidently the making of a very acceptable painter in the artist, whose unpretentious efforts exhibited here before we have eulogised. Mr. John Burr, the President of the society, brings a true sense of pictorial requirements in general effect, as understood in the Scotch school, with much executive ability to a subject that, if not trite, might well be more interesting and elevated—"The Village Barber" (125). There are sundry landscape studies of strong contrasted colour and effect in the manner of the Scotch "impressionists," as we may call them, by Messrs. White and Reid and Miss Flora Reid, which are taking enough in an exhibition, but of which one would soon tire. Mr. Edwin Ellis's coast scenes have affinity with the latter, but the abuse of evident power is more than ever apparent in their violent colouring and reckless handling. Mr. W. Holyoake evinces the possession of the colourist faculty in "The Lass that Loved a Sailor" (233); but more constant attention to drawing and modelling may be desiderated. Mr. Ludovici, sen., has a style and feeling that are artistic and even poetic, yet that partially fail to fulfil their promise from the same deficiency—see his "Ophelia" (278), and the moonlight scene illustrative of Heine in No. 350. The suggestive charm of the head entitled "Favorita" (53) is, however, incontestable. Most of the qualities displayed in "The Casbah, Algiers" (238), by Mr. Pavy, apparently points to the advantages of foreign training. "Preparations for Harvest Thanksgiving Service" (441) by Mr. Hayllar—rustics bringing wheat and barley, carrots, turnips, and sunflowers to decorate a village church, where if High Church observances have found their way, they have hardly yet brought in their train æsthetic fastidiousness, is amusing, if we may say so without irreverence. The characters, too, are well studied, and the painting clever if a little too clean or formal. Other figure-subjects of merit are contributed by Messrs. Ludovici, jun.—"Youth" (432); A. W. Bayes; J. Morgan; J. A. Fitzgerald; J. Gow—"Sunday Afternoon" (154); R. H. Gordon; H. H. Cauty—"In the Vale of Bossington, Exmoor" (244); P. Macnab—"Goodly Gleanings" (261); L. C. Henley—"A Private View in the Monastery" (264); F. H. Potter; Linnie Watt; J. C. Soden; A. G. Bell, and Maria Brooks. W. Logsdail, the Norwich artist, who made his mark two years back at the Academy after studying in the Antwerp Academy, has not benefited his art by going to Italy, if we may judge from the black shadows and absence of all sense of beauty in his street scene at Venice—No. 282.

Among the landscapes in the exhibition as much might probably be found worthy of comment did our space permit. But landscape art here is generally in the first stage of development; that is to say, it consists of direct transcripts from nature—marked by refinement in some cases, as in the works of James, and A. E. Grace, and in a higher degree in "The Closing Day" (500) by J. Aumonier; or noticeable for greater zest for colour, as in the contributions of Stuart Lloyd, T. Hines, and others. Yeend King's landscape, No. 336, in its more studied relations of tone shows a somewhat higher aim. The landscapes of H. Caffieri evince also distinct artistic feeling for pleasant interchange of broken hues. The agreeable coast and river scenes by G. S. Walters and Edwin Hayes are likewise entitled to respectful mention. But the work of this class that shows perhaps the closest observation and most accurate representation here is W. L. Wyllie's "Towing over the Tide" (483).

In animal painting a prominent place in the visitor's esteem will be won by Mr. J. Charlton for his spirited and animated "Gone to Ground" (194)—a pack of hounds rushing to the hole of a fox. Mr. Noble's "Sportsman's Friends" (143) strikes us as conventional in composition and treatment, and hardly redeems the promise of recent works. In architecture Mr. Wyke Bayliss is *facile princeps* here; but that is not saying very much: his works have sentiment, but his effects are friitery and his masonry lacks solidity. Nor must we forget to mention the small interiors by the Misses Hayllar—Miss Jessica especially—for their extremely minute finish and brilliant effect. Lastly, in the water-colour room there are a few drawings of merit and promise by Eliza Paget, Agnes M. Clausen, W. J. Wainwright, and several others. But the most striking, powerful work is "Morning Shadows: Merionethshire" (560), by Bernard Evans. If the sweeping curves of the valleys and hills and the consentaneous massing of the foliage are somewhat conventional they evince the sense of composition that we accept in Turner; and much may be expected from an artist who possesses a distinctive idiosyncrasy.

The exhibitions at the galleries of Mr. McLean and Messrs. Tooth contain, as usual at this season, oil-pictures by British and Foreign Artists in about equal proportion. Both collections consist largely of productions by popular painters which, when of fair quality, are of not sufficient importance to demand critical notice. A few exceptions, however, may be made. At Messrs. Tooth's there is a picture, by Bastian Lepage, of a rustic urchin with fishing-rod, which, while not without the painter's peculiar merits, exhibits his peculiar defects more markedly than the "Mendiant" at the French Gallery. There is boy-like character and expression in the face, but in the too equable dry grey hues the aerial perspective is brought, as it were, to the foreground, and the objects do not take their

proper relative positions. At the head of the room is a large landscape by Mr. Leader, novel in subject and effect, especially for him, representing with striking force yellow sunlight shining with crystalline brilliance after a storm on a row of village cottages, and athwart a plashy road and wet sward. By Mr. F. Goodall there is a picture of importance, "Clearing the Sugar Cane, Lower Egypt." The "Ordered Off," by Mr. F. Holl, we are engraving, and therefore shall have another opportunity for reviewing. For the reason already given, it will suffice to add that there are pictures by F. Morgan, Macallum, P. R. Morris, Haywood Hardy, and other English painters; and, among the foreign works, "A Moonlight," by Douzette, and a clever small picture by Jimenez-y-Aranda.

At Mr. McLean's a lifesize figure of "The Daughter of Herodias," by Benjamin Constant, is selected for the post of honour. But it is not so acceptable as smaller works by this painter. In the latter his somewhat extravagant colouring becomes all in all; but we look for better draughtsmanship and completer modelling in a single figure on the scale of that before us. A small picture by De Nittis of a lady reclining in the stern of a moored boat under the shadow of an overhanging tree has exquisite qualities of art. Here, too, the well-known names of Luke Fildes, Vicat Cole, Boughton, P. R. Morris, F. Morgan, Schloesser, Fantin, Van Marke, Munkacz, E. Frere, P. Billet, and P. Sadée are more or less well supported.

## THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

## FIRST NOTICE.

The *Cornhill* contains one very masterly sketch, the description of the day's life of a young Neapolitan vagabond who earns his day's livelihood, when he earns it honestly, mainly by collecting cigar ends, a lad of the type of the beggar boys immortalised on Murillo's canvas—thoroughly southern, careless and happy amid external misery, preternaturally quick and intelligent, glowing with vivacity and passion, with every capacity for good, and little prospect of ever coming to any good. Another interesting contribution, on the State Trials, is full of instances of the harder and less picturesque, but morally less pernicious, conditions of life among the dangerous classes in our own country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "Talk and Talkers" contains some vivid portraits within the writer's own sphere of acquaintance; and Mr. Gosse's poetical allegory of modern dangers to the Church, drawn from Erasmus's account of his visit to the sand-choked shrine at Walsingham, is expressed in terse lines of no small poetical power. "No New Thing," the new story, justifies its title by giving every indication of proving a fiction of the *Cornhill's* ordinary quiet stamp.

*Macmillan* makes an addition to the "Battle of Dorking" class of literature by a sufficiently vivid and dramatic anticipatory narrative of the destruction of the French invader in the Channel Tunnel, involving, to the great relief of all quiet people, that of the tunnel itself. "Fortune's Fool" becomes more melo-dramatic with every instalment, but the writer's power of commanding attention is not impaired. Miss Probyn's verses are exceedingly pretty. Mr. Hyatt corrects an error respecting the death of Nelson, stereotyped in Southey's classical biography. Mr. Turner's essay on Tourguenief is good and sound, but adds little to our information. Mr. Gunton has little to tell respecting Elizabeth's residence at Hatfield during her sister's reign; and Mr. Stuart Glennie, professing to contribute "traditional and personal memorials" of the two Mills, has nothing to tell.

*Blackwood* has two contributions of exceptional importance—an account of Fenianism, by an ex-Fenian leader, who seems thoroughly converted; and a description of the virtual annexation of Beloochistan, which, if the writer's statements may be trusted, the Indian Government have quietly effected by inducing the Khan of Khelat to allow his dominions to be administered by English officers. If as loyal to the British connection as represented, the Beloochees will undoubtedly form a strong bulwark to our Indian empire. "The Syrian Subjects of the Porte," draws a melancholy picture of the general decay of the Ottoman empire, while suggesting the probability of a general outbreak of fanaticism. One remarkable statement is the rapid increase of Jewish immigration into Palestine, not, unfortunately, of a reputable description.

The Jews are also the subject of a noteworthy article in the *Century*, which seeks to extenuate the persecution they have experienced by the usual charges of usurious practices, particularly in connection with their own societies, which are represented as combinations for despoiling Christians by every means of chicanery. The writer, however, admits that these abuses might be effectually restrained by Russian law, which seems to connive equally at the rapacity of one race and the ruffianism of the other. Another paper investigates the question whether Lord Beaconsfield can be considered a fair representative of the Jewish race, which is resolved in the affirmative. Mr. A. Lang's essay on Matthew Arnold is a model of intelligent and sympathising criticism, almost bright enough to counteract the depressing influence of the unspeakably lugubrious portrait prefixed to it. Mrs. Mitchell's tasteful and genial sketch of "The Age of Praxiteles" is, on the other hand, beautifully illustrated. The contribution most interesting to English readers, in a capital number of *Harper's*, is an excellent account, with illustrations, of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. "Spanish Vistas" is full of charming sketches, both by pen and pencil, chiefly from Madrid and Burgos.

The *Nineteenth Century*, beginning with a protest against the Channel Tunnel, terse, weighty, and signed by the first names in the country, dwindles down to a discussion whether Agnostics should go to church. The most important stages on the road are Lord Sherbrooke's argument against bi-metallicism, and Dr. Siemens' seductive theory of the machinery employed by nature for maintaining the sun's heat and light. In Dr. Siemens' view, space is occupied by a gaseous atmosphere, continually drawn in to feed the solar fires, and continually discharged to return again, thus maintaining a perpetual circulation. The very curious "heathen apocalypse" commented upon by Professor Zeller is an Egyptian document of the fourth century, when Pagans yet hoped that the downfall of the old religion would be but temporary. Dr. Nevin tells the story of Monsignor Campello's secession from a Protestant point of view; and Mr. Justice Stephen expounds the principles of English criminal law as a preliminary step towards its codification.

Three hundred and fifty heads of families, representing capital to the amount of over £100,000, left Liverpool by last week's Canadian steamer for Manitoba, for the purpose of settling in the north-west territory westward of Brandon; and 500 more will leave soon for a like purpose.

At Seaham Harbour, on Thursday week, the annual sale of superior pedigree Clydesdale horses, Shetland ponies, and half-breeds, the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, took place. The Shetlands realised £876, the Clydesdales £1796, and the half-breeds £403; making a total of £3075.

## POSSIBILITIES.

The interest of life depends in a great measure on its possibilities. Man is so formed that he cannot rest in the present; neither can he give up hoping. He "never is but always to be blest;" and to this peculiarity in the human constitution is due the enormous activity of the world. The cynic, indeed, perched upon his eminence, looks down, and asks what is the use of all this hubbub, and whether life be worth living? The inquiry shows an essentially morbid nature. The life bestowed upon us is no mean gift to be sneered at for its littleness, or trifled with because of its brevity. Those of us who believe that its worth is incalculable, since its possibilities are illimitable and eternal, may be well grateful for a gift so noble; but, looking at it from the standpoint of the newspaper rather than from that of the pulpit, how rich it is in interest and beauty for all who know how to use it. In one sense, indeed, man is born to trouble, born to physical pain, born to mental sufferings which demand all his courage and faith. His path is crowded with obstacles through which he is forced to cut his way. It is true that there is no rest for him upon this side the grave; but the joy of conquest gives vigour, and every difficulty swept away makes his path the brighter. In the brave man's dictionary there is, in truth, no such word as impossible; he is resolute to conquer, and in nine cases out of ten resolution wins the day.

In a free country like England, and in the splendid English colonies which are a part of ourselves, and, in some respects perhaps, the best part, there is no limit to the possibilities of a young man's future. The world is all before him where to choose; and, with health, hope, and legitimate ambition—the three priceless possessions of the young—what may he not accomplish? We say legitimate ambition, for success in some directions really means failure, and that of the worst kind. To make money, for instance, is in most cases a necessity of existence. Without money, gained by himself, or gained by some one for him, no man can live at all, nor, indeed, can he be buried; since he must have food while living, and a "last home" when dead. The uses of money, as Charles Lamb has pointed out, are innumerable. Wealth is often impotent enough, but it often brings with it some of the highest pleasures we are capable of enjoying—cultivation of the mind, the society of books, converse with the wise and good, the study of nature and art, and the pleasure of benefiting our fellow-men. "Poverty's unconquerable bar" cramps the mind, frets the spirits, and hangs often as a dead weight upon a man. No one likes, or ought to like, to be dependent, and therefore one of the reasonable purposes of life is the acquisition of money. But great wealth is seldom to be desired; never, indeed, if it becomes a man's ruling passion, the main object to which he dedicates body and soul. That when he dies "he shall carry nothing away" is a fact the miser never willingly admits; and how the ruling passion clings to him even on his death-bed has been wittily exhibited by Pope:—

"I give and I devise (old Euclid said,  
And sighed) my lands and tenements to Ned."  
Your money, Sir! "My money, Sir! What, all!  
Why, if I must—(then wept)—I give it Paul."  
The manor, Sir! "The manor! hold," he cried,  
"Not that—I cannot part with that!"—and died.

The man who resolves at all costs to get money generally succeeds, but the game is not worth the candle. Is the ambition of the man of letters more noble? The late Mr. Bagehot, who had himself done some admirable literary work, said not, deeming literary fame unworthy the pursuit of a wise man; but here, too, we must discriminate. Something great there must be, although possibly mixed with weakness, in a pursuit that leads a man to "scorn delights and live laborious days" in the hope, so strikingly expressed by Southey, that he may leave behind a name that will not perish in the dust. The infirmity, if it be one, has been strongly felt by poets, by none more strongly than the greatest—Shakespeare, whose sonnets utter, in no uncertain language, the belief that what he has written will live "so long as men can breathe, or eyes can see." It is certain that the man of letters, other things being equal, has a better chance of being remembered than the man of action. Great actors on the stage of life make a strong impression at the time, and do, perhaps, much good or evil. The world remembers their names, but is apt to forget their deeds:—

In vain they fought, in vain they bled;  
They had no poet, and are dead.

To be a poet is, of course, not within the possibilities of life for most men. Dr. Blacklock, a friend of Dr. Johnson, declared, indeed, that there was not an axiom in Euclid more evident than the statement that poetry was easier work than lexicography, and that a poem could be written with much more facility than the same quantity of a dictionary; which reminds us of the old Cumberland dame who, upon hearing of Wordsworth's death, said that no doubt his widow would be able to carry on the business. The gift of poetry, like the genius which prompts the musical composer, the sculptor, and the painter, cannot be purchased with labour. But literature has splendid possibilities apart from its most exquisite form of expression, and many a generous nature has been allured by them, and deemed them nobler than the brilliant prizes offered in better recognised professions. Such an ambition, if well directed, is surely not unworthy. It is only good and great literature, the "life-blood" of finely endowed spirits, that contains the seeds of permanent vitality; only wise and rarely gifted authors, whose worth grows more precious with the procession of the years. Such authors are among the chief benefactors of the race, and to aim at following in their steps, if in some cases it evince more courage than discretion, does at least show that a high ideal is attempted.

A considerable number of persons—probably the larger number—are not stimulated by ambition. They want to enjoy life with as little trouble as possible, and so long as Fortune smiles upon them they are content. Men of this class do not agitate the world, but they help to rub off its angles and to make it pleasant. They like comfort better than greatness, and infinitely prefer the friendship and reputation that come to them while living to the prospect of being remembered twenty years after death. Who shall blame them? All men are not fitted to be martyrs, heroes, enthusiasts, or students. Such men may be the salt of the world; but salt, though an excellent condiment, can be only sparingly used for food. We want homely folk for homely, everyday uses—men and women who, if not deeply stirred by the possibilities life has to offer, are glad, at any rate, to make their little lives and the lives of those they love beautiful and harmonious. They do, perhaps, no noteworthy deeds, but they lead serene lives; they move in a narrow sphere, but their tiny plot of ground may be brilliant with sunshine and fragrant as the breath of spring flowers. Shall we, in conclusion, venture to make a confession? The heroism that stimulates to noble actions claims the profoundest admiration. We gaze upon heroes with wonder; but somehow heroes are too aggressive and too dogmatic to be always pleasant companions; and, such is our frailty! the dear gentle souls who live for the day, and, as Keble says, "sleep like closing flowers at night," manage generally to secure the larger portion of our love. J. D.



## ART BOOKS.

Æsthetics—we use the word as designating an important branch of mental science or philosophy, as a German would use it, and with no reference to the misappropriation of it by a small section of English society—æsthetics, we say, is not a popular study, and least so, probably, that division of it which deals with the principles of architecture. And yet Mr. Ruskin has shown that the study of the principles of architecture may be rendered inviting, and even fascinating. Another book is before us of which nearly as much may be said, although in some respects the character of mind and the method of the author are the very opposite of Mr. Ruskin's. The portly volume of 493 pages we refer to treats of *The Nature and Function of Art, more especially of Architecture*; and is by Leopold Eidlitz, architect (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). Originally written for an American audience, the present edition has been modified; so that the whole of its references and allusions, with one or two exceptions, seem to have been prompted by English associations, and are addressed to an English public. The orthography, however, of certain words is American; but this may be according to a rule in the publisher's printing office—introducing, as this firm does, many American words little altered from their original guise—an objectionable practice; if, indeed, it is a practice. Mr. Eidlitz, like Mr. Ruskin, is fond of digressing into irrelevant questions—religious, ritualistic, political, ethical, social, and scientific. He is also didactic, dogmatic, and severe on other critics—especially on Mr. Ruskin for his fallacies, and Mr. Fergusson for his errors. But here the resemblance ends. He is innocent of the rhetorical artifices of Mr. Ruskin. Mr. Eidlitz' style is highly effective; but by quite other means—or possibly artifices also. His weapons are drawn from the armoury of logic, metaphysics, algebra, and mathematics. His reasoning is close, and seems cogent and conclusive, at least in technical form. His terse propositions are strung together with much art, and separately strike the reader as unquestionably just—happy discoveries that deserve to be quoted as aphorisms or axioms. Unfortunately, however, they are often, we suspect, like those proverbs which present a partial truth so pointedly that we are surprised into accepting it as the whole truth until we are confounded by the precisely opposite and contradictory proverb. In like manner, too, the inferences drawn from the premises appear to flow so easily and naturally, nay, inevitably, that we are hardly inclined to pause in order to reflect whether all this ingenious reasoning may not be, after all, but plausible specious sophistry. It may happen that the reader will get some distance through the book before he begins to discover that the author certainly has some strong prejudices, and a *parti pris* to which he is entirely committed. For ourselves, we cannot help thinking that this work—despite its manifest ability and learning, notwithstanding much that it contains which is true, and luminous, and important to know and to remember—exemplifies in a very remarkable degree the distinction between true wisdom and the mere logical faculty, or even the sagacity that concerns itself with relations of knowledge or ideas, without first inquiring whether they are merely minor or accidental relations. By wisdom we mean those powers of synthesis as well as analysis—all the faculties of the mind acting consentaneously—by which truth, so far as discoverable, is arrived at—the life-long habit of observation and reflection, ever eliminating prejudice and error, and orderly storing specific truths till the broadest and clearest view comes almost as by intuition. The gist of the author's argument seems to be somewhat as follows:—"Outside of positive knowledge there is a poetical knowledge, or the knowledge conveyed by art." The man of "common sense" can have no part in the latter; and not only this, but nobody must pretend to "taste" except the actual artist or architect who has "knowledge," *ergo* taste. Religion cannot exist without art symbol. Architecture should not be regarded as an affair of separate styles or fashions. There has been no architecture for the last five hundred years. To form a new and genuine architecture any of the forms of the old styles may be taken, provided only that they become part of and are made expressive of construction. Abstract proportion is a fallacy. To form the architecture of the future we must go back to the Gothic of the fourteenth century, which is equal to every requirement. Greek art was puerile; all classical art, including the Roman, was only fit for buildings one story high. The Renaissance style was not architecture at all. But we would pause to ask—if any forms may serve, why go back necessarily and exclusively to the Gothic? This would be doing exactly what the Renaissance architects did in respect to the classic; and they had still existing classic monuments as we have Gothic; yet the process resulted, according to Mr. Eidlitz, in their having no architecture at all. The dicta above given, detached from metaphysical jargon, and divested of ornate accompaniments, will be recognised as old acquaintance. It seems clear to us that the author's main object is, as a champion of the Gothic, to renew the battle of the styles. But to enter into such a contest would take us too far afield.

*Visual Art*; or, Nature through the Healthy Eye, with some remarks on Originality and Free Trade, Artistic Copyright and Durability, by William Noy Wilkins (William H. Allen and Co.). We give the full title of this book because it may convey some idea of the incoherency of the rather querulous effusions of an apparently disappointed man. Mr. Wilkins may be favourably remembered as having years ago sought to introduce a new medium for painting called by him "Oil-Fresco," which was unquestionably right in theory; and for having recommended the exclusion of white lead from the artist's palette and all vegetable and other fugitive colours. Since then he has occupied himself with other inventions; but, we fear, to little practical result. In "Visual Art" the author again poses as a discoverer; but we are bound to say that the principles he enunciates are little more than elementary, and are known to every artist who has thought at all, while the public might well dispense with a hundred egotistical confidences or sweeping assertions as to the valuelessness of Government schools, modern pictures—one particular collection that sold at Christie's for £18,475 being estimated by Mr. Wilkins as not worth so many shillings—and other topics still more irrelevant.

*Pencil and Palette*, by Robert Kempt (Chatto and Windus), one of the pleasant volumes of light reading forming "The Mayfair Library"—may be almost adequately described in the words of the extended title, as "being biographical anecdotes, chiefly of contemporary painters, with gossip about pictures lost, stolen, forged, and discovered, also great picture sales." The book contains many little items of information culled from contemporary newspapers and other sources, which could not be readily found elsewhere.

*Familiar Garden Flowers* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) contains forty coloured illustrations of so many of the best-known garden favourites, accurately "figured" by F. Edward Hulme, and accompanied by equally trustworthy botanical definitions of the flowers, general remarks on their history, character, and associations, and instructions for their culture

by Shirley Hibbert. Such subjects so rendered and treated, together with good colour printing and a pretty exterior, combine to render this little book well adapted for the drawing-room table of a suburban villa.

*Flower-Painting in Water-Colours*, by F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), contains practical directions addressed to beginners for painting about twenty of the most familiar flowers of the garden, hedgerow, and fields. The floral illustrations presented to be copied are excellent examples of colour-printing, being distinguished by purity of tint and truth of hue in a high degree.

*A Short History of the British School of Painting*, by G. H. Shepherd, may be commended to young students and others who may require a rudimentary book of reference of British artists, classed according to the branch of art they practised, and arranged in approximately chronological sequence. There are omissions, and opinions that might be questioned, and the information is very slight as regards our early masters; but this is compensated, perhaps, by the inclusion of many living painters.

The last publication of the Holbein Society is a facsimile (executed with the pen, and transferred to the stone) of the celebrated block-book the *Ars Moriendi*, from the copy in the British Museum, the only perfect one that has come down to us, and which was bought at the Weigel sale at Leipzig in 1872 for £1072 10s., exclusive of commission. The "Ars Moriendi" is one of the best illustrations of the style of art prevalent at the time of its production—i.e., about the middle of the fifteenth century. More we need not say to lovers of xylographic rarities and archæology.

A "New Series" of "Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists" is commenced with memoirs of *Murillo and Meissonier* (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). The former, by Ellen E. Minor, is "based upon Stromer's 'Murillo, Leben und Werke,' which is an outline of a Spanish biography, by Tubino." Further details are derived from Stirling's "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" and Dr. Lübke's article in "Kunst und Künstler" has been "studied as an exhaustive treatise upon the spirit and character of Murillo's art." The authoress has turned to good account the slender materials at her command; her narrative is enriched from a wider range of art-reading than her modest preface would imply; and altogether the book is well calculated to carry out the intention of the whole series to which it belongs—viz., to supply popular information respecting the great masters, ancient and modern, and to reproduce in English the rich results of recent Continental research relative to the lives, works, and times of those masters. Of the biography of Meissonier, by J. W. Mollett, B.A., Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France), the author also of the "Life of Rembrandt" in this series, we cannot speak in equally favourable terms. It is a mere compilation from Théophile Gautier, Burty, Jules Claretie, René Ménard, the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, &c. Though short, it contains many disconnected and hardly relevant digressions. Very much out of place is the comparison of English and French art (p. 57, *et seq.*); and still more so the absurd comparison of Millais and Meissonier—the two painters having absolutely nothing in common, and Meissonier himself presenting no art characteristic distinctively French. The biography is far from complete, and many of Meissonier's more important works are omitted. The "Bons Amis, 1856, for instance, is not named. *Le Connoisseur* is inaccurately styled "An Amateur of Pictures" (p. 35).

It will suffice to announce to all whom it may concern—little folk in the nursery and children of a larger growth—that a new edition has been published (Frederick Warne and Co.) of the *Book of Nonsense*, which has made Mr. Edward Lear's name so well known—far more so than his landscapes, whatever their merit. Many additions have been made to the present series, and these are not less laughable (if one is in the mood) than their predecessors; still we may hint that it is just possible to "harp too much on one string."

Mr. Francis Savage Reilly, of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- ALLEN AND CO.  
Pioneering in the Far East, and Journeys to California in 1849 and to the White Sea in 1878. By Louis Verrier Helms. With Illustrations from Original Sketches and Photographs.  
A Home Ruler: A Story for Girls. By Minnie Young and Rachel Trent.  
Shadows of the Past. A Descriptive History of the Four Centuries of the Bench and Bar. By the Hon. F. C. Moncreiff.  
Our Own Country. Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Vol. IV.  
CHAPMAN AND HALL.  
One May Day. A Sketch in Summer Time. By Miss GRANT.  
3 vols.  
ONCE UPON A WINDUS.  
Familiar Allusions: A Hand-Book of Miscellaneous Information. Begun by Wm. A. Wheeler. Completed and Edited by Charles J. Wheeler.  
GRIFFITH AND FABRAN.  
Complete Guide to the Game of Chess. By H. M. L. Meyer.  
HARVEY AND BRACKETT.  
Gehenna; or, Havens of Unrest. By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. 3 vols.  
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.  
Report of the City Day-Census, 1881. Second Edition.  
Greek and Roman Sculpture: A Popular Introduction to the History of Greek and Roman Sculpture. By Walter Copland Perry. With 268 Illustrations.  
LOW AND CO.  
Hesperotheria: Notes from the West. A Ramble in the United States and Canada. By Dr. W. H. Russell. 2 vols.  
Uganda and the Egyptian Sudan. By Rev. C. Wilson and H. W. Felkin. 2 vols.  
American Men of Letters: Washington Irving. By Charles Dudley Warner. Noah Webster. By Horace E. Scudder.  
Spain: A Novel. By E. Nicholson. 2 vols.  
Illustrated Hand-Books of Practical Art: Art Work in Earthenware. By Henry B. Wheatley and Philip H. Delamotte. By the Same Authors.  
Manitoba: Its Infancy, Growth, and Present Condition. By the Rev. Professor Bryce. With Maps and Illustrations.  
Daily Text-Book. A Brief Selection for Every Day in the Year. From "The Imitation of Christ." By Thomas A. Kempis. Edited by W. E. Winks. Three Vols. By W. Batchelder Greene.  
Far from the Madding Crowd. By Thomas Hardy. New Edition.  
Victor Hugo and his Time. By Alfred Barbou. Illustrated with 120 Drawings by MM. Bayard, Clerget, &c., and a great number of Drawings by Victor Hugo. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer.  
Pathways of Palestine. A Descriptive History of the Holy Land. By the Rev. Canon Tristram. Illustrated with 44 Permanent Photographs. First Series. Riverside Papers. By Jno. Devenish Hoppus. 2 vols.  
English Work and Song Amid the Forests of the South: being Representations of Old English Patriotism and Roman Domestic Life. With other Poems.  
MACMILLAN AND CO.  
Primer of Art. By J. Collier. Illustrations. Oneshinus: Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul. By the Author of "Philo-christus."  
The Making of England. By Dr. John Richard Green. With Maps.  
MAY AND CO.'S Press Manual. 1882.  
NICHOLS AND SONS.  
Peerage of the British Empire for 1882. With the Orders of Knighthood. By Joseph Foster.  
Baronetage and Knightage of the British Empire for 1882. By Joseph Foster.  
PAUL AND CO.  
International Scientific Series—The Sun. By Dr. A. Young. Illustrations.  
By Zitto.  
My True Knight. A Novel. By Dora Vere. 2 vols.  
Song—Spray. By George Barlow.  
RIVINGTONS.  
The Vision of the Holy Child. By Edith S. Jacob.  
SMITH, MARSHALL, AND CO.  
On the Preservation of Life and Property from Fire. By James Henry Heathman.  
SKEFFINGTON AND SON.  
The Sinless Sufferer. Six Sermons by Sydney W. Skeffington.  
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.  
Love the Debt. By Basil. 3 vols.  
E. AND F. N. SPON.  
Useful Information on Electric Lighting By Killingworth Hedges. Third Edition.  
STOCK.  
Sonnets of Three Centuries: A Selection, including many Examples hitherto Unpublished. Edited by T. Hall Cairne.  
THOM AND CO., DUBLIN.  
Thom's Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland. 1882.  
TINSLEY BROTHERS.  
Palms and Temples. Being Notes of a Four Months' Voyage upon the Nile. A New History of the English Stage from the Restoration to the Liberty of the Theatres, in connection with the Patent Houses. By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols.  
TRAUBNER AND CO.  
My Boy and I; or, On the Road to Slumberland. By Mary D. Brine.  
WARNE AND CO.  
Without a Home. By the Rev. E. P. Roe.  
WHITTAKER AND CO.  
Dod's Parliamentary Companion. 1882.  
WILLIAMS AND NORWICH.  
The Child's First German Course. By Edward Schinzel.

## THE PAINS OF MEMORY.

In spite of Rogers and of poets greater than he, there are few thoughtful men who will not sometimes feel conscious that the pains of memory are greater than its pleasures. Looking back is, in certain moods, so painful that a man is afraid to glance over the dead years, to recall the hopes that have been blighted, the morning aspirations that have died in the garish light of day, the noble purpose that has never been fulfilled, or the ignoble purpose gained only to yield bitter fruit and permanent regret. In proportion to the sensitiveness of a man's nature is this vivid consciousness of failure. Coleridge, not without a cause, carried this burden of sorrow with him through life; and Hartley Coleridge, with the same infirmity of purpose that thwarted his father's marvellous gifts, describes his pains of memory in a sonnet, the full import of which can be understood only by readers of his life. We remember, too, how Charles Lamb's fine countenance was marked by the sadness "waiting on fruitless thoughts and baffled aspirations;" and how, after the suicide of the wife he had deserted, Shelley was "haunted by recollections which pursued him like an Orestes." There are dull people, no doubt, who feel nothing strongly. They are content with the present as they have been content with the past. They have the convenient art of forgetting everything that is apt to leave a mark upon more susceptible natures. They have done or said foolish things without being conscious of the folly; they have missed golden opportunities—lost, perhaps, the very tide which "taken at the flood leads on to fortune;" or, worse still, have missed a friendship that would have warmed their cold lives with the heat of summer, and yet have no perception of their irreparable loss. The smallest everyday annoyance—a badly-cooked dinner or a tradesman's overcharge—would trouble such dead-alive folk more than the most painful incident of the past.

Looking back, indeed, may be, and often is, an act of folly. A man does but lessen his present strength by moaning over the faults and blunders of earlier years. It is well that the dead past should "bury its dead." And yet it is not always well, since we can gain little for the present and the future if we utterly ignore the past. For many of us, at least, it is inevitable that the ghostlike images of dead hours should haunt our vision by day, and stand at night beside our pillow. At such moments we see with a vividness well-nigh startling what we might have done with our lives and what we have done with them; and few earnest men can see this without some pang of memory. We are not alluding here to the recollections of persons who have fallen into some grievous fault, who see no escape from its consequences, and are yet keenly sensitive of the fall. Who can doubt that there are men and women living on this earth whose memory must ever bring with it thoughts of keenest anguish? Heaven help them! The light pen of the journalist cannot appropriately touch on sorrows like these. The pains of memory, however, may be felt sharply enough by persons whose lives have been comparatively smooth and uneventful. Sitting by the fire in the evening twilight, a man remembers, perhaps, with keen pleasure that his life has been what is commonly called a successful one. He has risen to wealth and position; he has gained a reputation in science, in art, or in literature. His book has won golden opinions; his pictures are praised by great artists, and are not rejected at the Academy; he has made an important scientific discovery, and may be even able to affirm that the comfortable world in which he has achieved his greatness will, before many years are past, disappear from its place in the heavens. In short, he has worked his way up to fame and fortune, and the memory brings with it a sense of satisfaction.

But such recollections are rarely without alloy. His course may not have been as straightforward as it is brilliant; he may be conscious he is not all the world thinks him, and that there are weak points in his armour which even his best friends may discover some day. The pleasures of memory will not be wholly pleasurable if the recollection of outward success blends with the suspicion, if not with the distinct consciousness, of moral failure; if the man feel that he has lived for selfish ends, and that, while gaining the good things of life, he has not won love. For the happiest memories, however blent with sorrow they may be, are those in which affection and self-forgetfulness have a part. As Jeanie Deans said, it is not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others, that we think of most pleasantly.

Then, too, there is a pain of memory from which none of us can escape, and it is one which men whose lives have been most successful feel the most bitterly. It is the remembrance of the losses that time inevitably brings with it. Fame and wealth, or the high honour which a good man values more than either, are gifts rarely bestowed upon the young. They come to us, if they come at all, when the dear ones who cheered us in defeat and stimulated to fresh efforts are unable to participate in our triumph. "How happy this day might have been," we say, and the thought of what might have been is one of the sharpest pains of memory. What was her splendid burst of triumph to Charlotte Brontë when her sisters were no longer able to share it? What was the applause of listening senators to Burke after the grave had closed upon his only son? There are moments when all the beauty of earth and sky—the joyous awakening of spring, the serene loveliness of summer, the song of birds or of mountain streams, the scent of flowers, the breath of the west wind—do but serve to bring back a memory which, if not wholly painful, makes us cry out "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

Another pain that affects most of us when life, as we are viewing it, becomes more full of memories than of hopes, is the growing sense of physical, if not of mental, incapacity. A man who has reached middle-age, or passed it, rarely feels his life in every limb. Rather is he inclined to exclaim with Coleridge—

When I was young—ah! woeful when.  
Ah! for the change 'twixt now and then.

Nought cared this body for wind or weather  
When youth and I lived in it together.

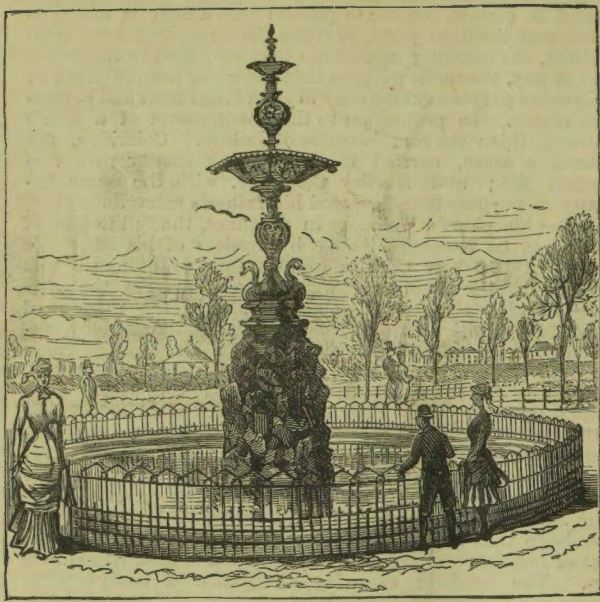
And the contrast between the past and present cannot be always felt without a pang.

Life, said Pope, when the first heats are over, is all downhill; but it does not follow that the journey must be made without the refreshment of quiet resting-places, soothing hopes, and tender memories. The beauty of a long summer day is often felt most keenly at sunset. We have, indeed, dwelt long enough on the pains of memory; they are real, they are sometimes intense, but a healthy nature will not be permanently depressed by them.

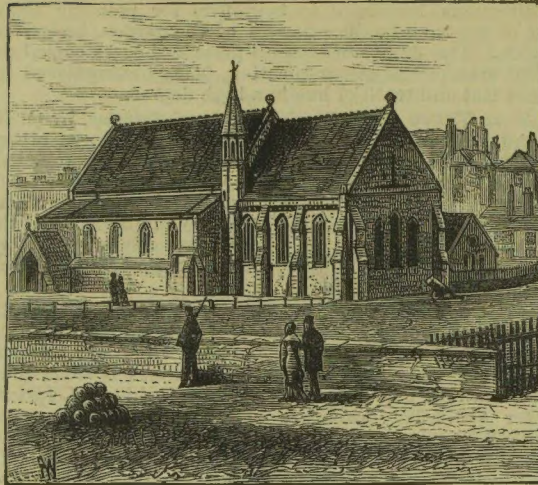
After all, Samuel Rogers is right. We have but dwelt on the dark side of a subject the brightness of which is more permanent and more worthy of a poet's song. But in order that looking back upon the days that are no more may become a solid source of delight, the pleasure must be due to an interior peace invincible to the strokes of fortune. Happy the man whose conscience is his strong retreat, and who is—

Lord of himself though not of lands,  
And having nothing yet hath all.

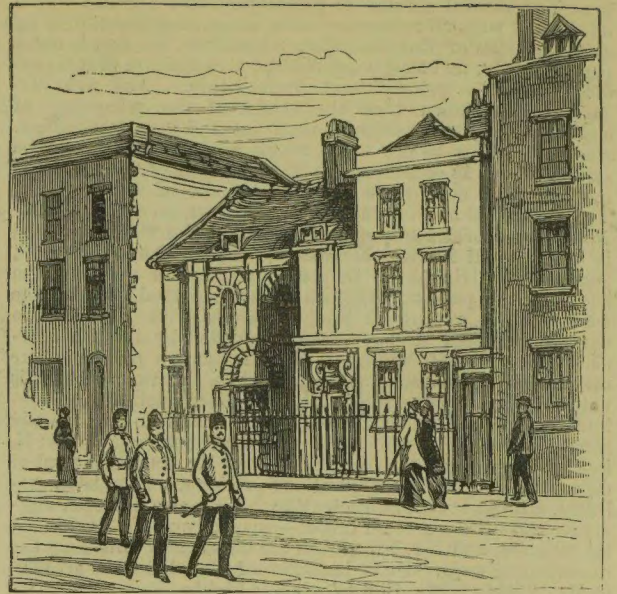




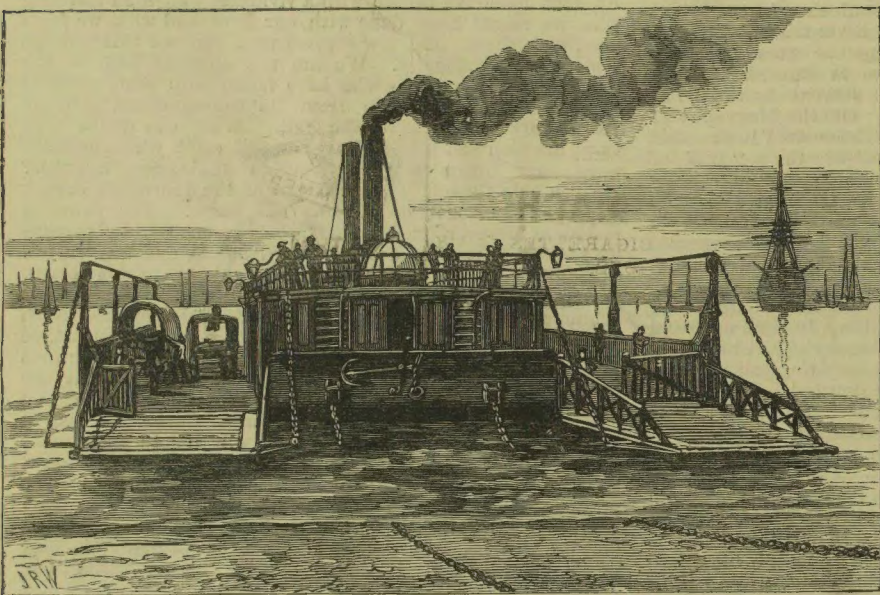
FOUNTAIN IN VICTORIA PARK.



GARRISON CHURCH.



HOUSE WHERE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM WAS ASSASSINATED, 1628.



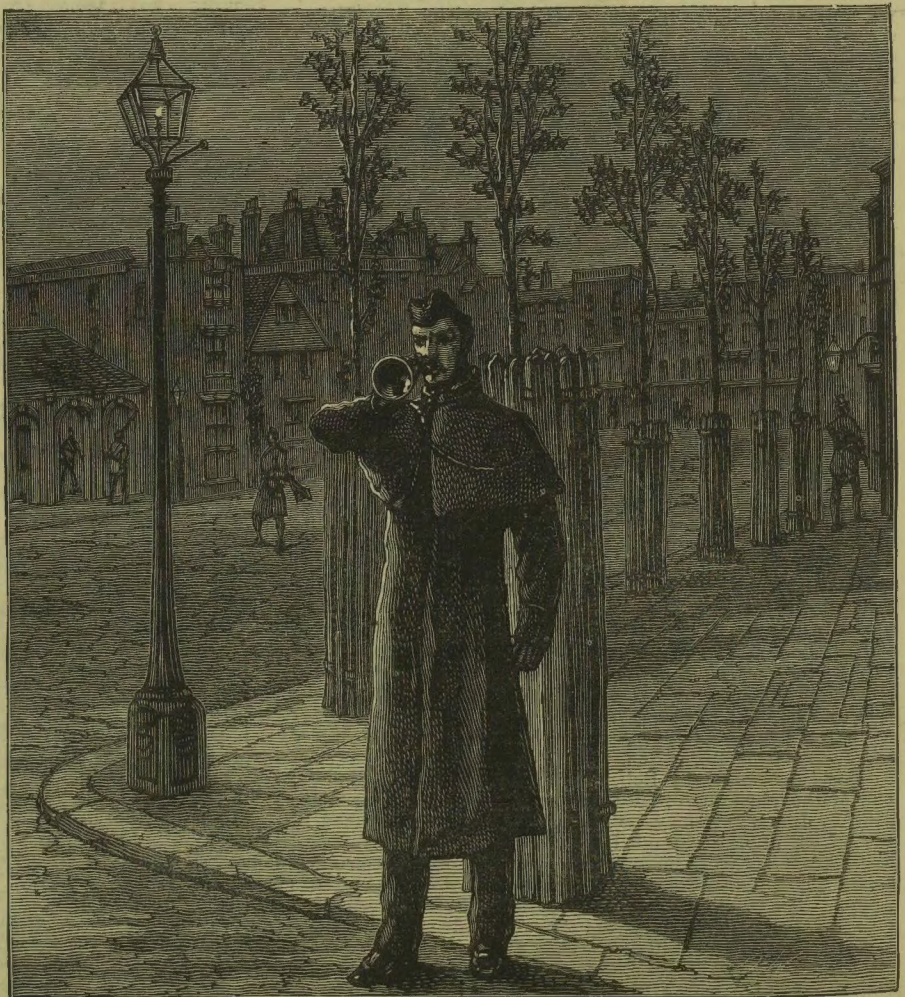
THE FLOATING BRIDGE, PORTSMOUTH DOCK.



PORTSMOUTH OLD CHURCH.



OFF DUTY.



THE LAST POST, 10.30.



## THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The general orders and distribution of the forces to be assembled at Portsmouth on Easter Monday, under the command of General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., commanding the southern district, have been issued from the War Office by Sir Charles Ellice, Adjutant-General of the Forces.

According to the distribution, the eastern, or attacking force, under the command of Major-General Higginson, C.B., will number upwards of 15,000 Volunteers, besides a field battery of Royal Artillery. It will be divided into two divisions, commanded by Major-Generals Newdigate, C.B., and Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., each of three brigades and a divisional battalion attached to each, the commands of which will be given, except in two cases, to officers of the Army commanding regimental districts. The exceptions are Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., and Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., both volunteer officers. The attacking force will also have two brigades of Volunteer Artillery, the 1st Sussex and 3rd Middlesex, with twenty guns—eight 40-pounder breechloaders and twelve 20-pounders—under Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Baylay, R.A.

The western, or defending, force, will be commanded by Major-General T. H. Pakenham, and besides a brigade of Volunteer Artillery, that of Woolwich Arsenal, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hozier, with eight 40-pounder breechloaders, will comprise one division only of volunteers, formed into three brigades and a divisional battalion, 8729 of the two arms of artillery and infantry. This division will be commanded by Major-General the Hon. E. Gage, C.B., and there will be attached to it a field battery and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the latter with eight 64-pounder guns, nearly 800 of the Royal Marine Artillery, a battalion of Royal Marines, and four battalions of territorial regiments of the Line.

The total force to take part in the operations will thus be nearly 28,000 of all arms, the cavalry being represented by the very small contingent of thirty-eight sabres of a troop of the local yeomanry. The following is a complete list of all the troops which are to be assembled, with the officers of the General Staff; also those belonging, respectively, to the staff of Major-General Higginson and to that of Major-General Pakenham; and those of the divisional and brigade commands:—

To Command.—General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., commanding the Troops, Southern District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Lord A. Seymour, Scots Guards, and Major the Hon. C. G. Byng, 1st Life Guards. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel G. F. G. Bray and Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dorman, C.B., A.A., and Q.M.G., Southern District. Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Major H. Brunker, Scottish Rifles, and Major A. Wray, Royal Artillery. Umpires—Colonel H. Smythe, Royal Artillery (chief umpire); Colonel R. J. Hay, Royal Artillery; Colonel W. H. Bennett, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Colonel J. W. Barnes, Royal Highlanders; Lieutenant Colonel J. Ritchie, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel W. Galbraith, Shropshire Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Webber, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Llewellyn, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Tison, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Newbolt, Dorsetshire Regiment; Major Aylmer, Somerset Rifle Brigade; Major G. K. McCallum, Gordon Highlanders; Major E. Gunter, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Major B. Hobart, Royal Artillery; Major C. S. Harvey, Royal Artillery; Major R. Chalmers, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major C. E. Luard, Royal Engineers; Major W. Gordon, Royal Highlanders; Major J. Quarry, Berkshire Regiment; and Captain H. P. M. Wylie, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

## EASTERN, OR ATTACKING FORCE (HAVANT).

Commanding—Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District. Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant Vesey Dawson, Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant Hon. C. Legge, Coldstream Guards. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel Lord W. F. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, and Colonel the Hon. Paul S. Methuen, Scots Guards.

1st Division.—Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding South-Eastern District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Palmer, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant B. C. A. Frere, Rifle Brigade. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Colonel H. J. Buchanan, C.B., A.A. and Q.M.G., South-Eastern District. Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Major R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade (garrison instructor).

Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Baylay, R.A., Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, Home District; Staff officer, Captain D. H. Doherty, Antrim Artillery Militia; 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, 438 of all ranks, with four 40-pounder breechloading guns; 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, 633, with four 40-pounder breechloading and twelve 20-pounder breechloading guns; total, 1071 of all ranks and 20 guns.

1st Brigade.—Colonel H. Kent, 7th Regimental District, commanding; Major Woodard, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Brigade Major; and Captain Collis, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Corps.—2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps, 411; 2nd Surrey and 5th Stafford Rifle Volunteer Corps, 529; 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, 450; 6th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, 316; and 8th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, 502—total of brigade, 2208.

Divisional Battalion.—23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 553; total of division—334 officers, 1074 sergeants, buglers, band, and pioneers, and 5824 rank and file—7232.

2nd Division.—Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., commanding Chatham District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain F. G. Slade, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant H. H. Edwards, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Assistant-Adjutant and Q.M.G., Captain T. B. Hitchcock, Shropshire Regiment; Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Q.M.G., Captain the Hon. W. G. Gough, 11th Hussars.

1st Brigade.—Colonel Viscount Bur, K.C.M.G., 12th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, commanding; Lieutenant Francis Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant the Hon. A. C. Keppel, Scots Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Corps.—6th Middlesex and 1st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 445; 16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 550; 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 700; and 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 603—total of brigade, 2308.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteers, commanding; Brigade Major, Lieutenant Ricardo, Adjutant 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant A. Jones, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteers. Corps.—1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, 479; 1st London Engineer Volunteers, 364; 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers, 500; 1st and 3rd Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 379; and 4th Essex and 1st Hertford R.V.C., 618. Total of brigade, 2340.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel J. Sprot, 31st Regimental District, commanding; Brigade Major, Captain Grey Smith, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Ward, Adjutant 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment. Corps.—1st Surrey, R.V.C., 305; 3rd Surrey R.V.C., 331; 5th Surrey R.V.C., 350; and 7th Surrey R.V.C., 553. Total of brigade, 1539.

Divisional Battalion.—20th Middlesex (Artists) R.V.C., 462; 2nd Cam-Cambridge (University) R.V.C., 40, attached.

Total of Division, 275 officers, 996 sergeants, band, buglers, pioneers, &c., and 5509 rank and file—6782. A field battery of Royal Artillery will be attached to this force.

## WESTERN OR DEFENDING FORCE (FAREHAM).

Commanding—Major-General T. H. Pakenham, commanding Western District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain H. G. Worsley, King's Own Borderers, and Captain F. Stringer, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (garrison instructor). Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel H. R. Blundell, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Butler, C.B., A.A., and Q.M.G., Western District.

Third Division.—Major-General Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., commanding Woolwich District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain J. W. F. Spencer, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Hon. A. Stewart, Royal Horse Artillery. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel W. Stirling, C.B., A.A. and Q.M.G., Woolwich District; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major F. Lorraine, Royal Artillery.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Hozier, 3rd Kent A.V., commanding 3rd Kent A.V., 299 of all ranks, with eight 40-pounder breech-loading guns.

1st Brigade.—Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards, commanding. Lieutenant H. Craufurd, Grenadier Guards, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant J. St. Aubin, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Corps.—4th and 14th Middlesex R.V.C., 400; 12th Middlesex R.V.C., 229; 15th Middlesex R.V.C.,

530; 1st London R.V.C., 392; 2nd London R.V.C., 500; 3rd London R.V.C., 722. Total of brigade, 2713.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel G. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, commanding. Lieutenant Colonel Broadwood, Scots Guards, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant F. W. Romilly, Scots Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Corps.—2nd Middlesex R.V.C., 507; 7th Middlesex R.V.C., 450; 10th Middlesex R.V.C., 500; 13th Middlesex R.V.C., 583; 1st Tower Hamlets R.V.C., 420; and 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V.C., 514. Total of brigade, 2974.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel G. T. Gough, 37th Regimental District, commanding. Major W. Gilbert, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Brigade Major; and Captain Howard Brooke, 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Corps.—1st Hampshire A.V., 734; 1st Wiltshire R.V.C., 500; 2nd Hampshire R.V.C., 562; 3rd Hampshire R.V.C., 790; and 1st Isle of Wight R.V.C., 606. Total of brigade, 3192.

Divisional Battalion.—21st Middlesex R.V.C., 491. Total of Division, 437 officers, 1505 sergeants, buglers, band, and pioneers, and 7488 rank and file—9490. Grand total of the two forces (Volunteers), 24,314.

## REGULAR FORCES.

One field battery Royal Artillery (Fareham). 1st Brigade.—Colonel Mawbey, R.M.A., commanding. Brigade Major, Major Ogle, R.M.A. Aides-de-Camp, Major Kelly and Major Owen, R.M.A. Corps.—Royal Marine Artillery, 779; 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 325; 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 425; detachment of Royal Artillery with eight 64-pounder guns, and F troop Hampshire Yeomanry, 38 (Hilsea Lines).

2nd Brigade.—Colonel Hogge, 2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, commanding. Brigade Major, Captain Harris; and Aide-de-Camp, Captain Pigott. Corps.—2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, 378; 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, 324; and Royal Marine Light Infantry, 488 (Fareham).

The general idea is that an invading force, having effected a landing near Brighton, marches on London, and detaches a force to mask Portsmouth, which is weakly garrisoned. A force from Aldershot is dispatched to reinforce the garrison, and arrives at Fareham at the same time as the enemy occupies Havant. The commanders of both forces, considering the advantages equal, determine to attack each other, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the Portsmouth Heights. The works on Portsdown Hill are supposed to be non-existent. The general instructions state that the enemy is represented by the 1st and 2nd Divisions of Volunteer Corps, about 15,000 strong, with one field battery Royal Artillery. The force from Aldershot is represented by the 3rd Volunteer Division. Of the Portsmouth garrison, one infantry brigade, with a field battery of Royal Artillery, joins the Aldershot force at Fareham, while another brigade occupies the Hilsea Lines. A few gunboats and launches are pushed as far as possible up the harbour to assist the defence by their fire, while a small force of blue-jackets lands and holds Porchester. The attacking force of the enemy will have to seize and hold Cosham, and protect its left flank, with a sufficient force, from an attack by the Portsmouth garrison; and, in marching towards Fareham, it will have to move along the northern crest and slope of the Portsdown Hill, in order to protect itself from the fire of the gunboats and of the heavy guns within the Hilsea Lines. Neither of the opposing forces will advance beyond Fort Nelson, on the one side, and Forts Purbrook and Farlington, on the other, which will be the rendezvous of the respective forces before the signal-gun fires for the commencement of the operations, at twelve o'clock.

At the conclusion of the manoeuvres, the whole of the forces will assemble on the heights half-way between Forts Widley and Southwick. It has been decided by the Easter Monday Review Committee to increase to £475 the prize-money to be competed for. The Commander of the Military District, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, has arranged a German tattoo on Southsea Common after the review, in which all the bands in garrison will take part.

It is not a little remarkable that, although the review of 1863 was the most successful which the Volunteers had had up to that date, Portsmouth was not again selected as the site of this annual display until the present year. This particular result cannot fairly be charged to any apathy on the part of the inhabitants or the local authorities. Again and again have efforts been made to induce the metropolitan commanding officers to abandon their apparent preference for Brighton, but some difficulty or other has always barred the way. The mere fact of the much greater distance by rail of our chief naval arsenal, coupled, perhaps, with a certain reluctance on the part of the railway companies to provide the extra accommodation, would alone help to explain the long interval between the first and the second Portsmouth review, if it did not entirely justify it. However that may be, there is no question that this year all the authorities concerned in the affair have worked with the greatest cordiality, and even enthusiasm; and so much care and foresight have been displayed that it is perfectly safe to predict a still larger measure of success for next week's Review than that which marked the similar event fourteen years ago.

Special advantages prompted the choice of Portsmouth in 1863. The circumstance that it was a large garrison town, with an imposing circle of forts, was too obvious to be overlooked, and so then, as now, the military authorities consented to the co-operation of the regular troops with the Volunteers. The former numbered about 1900, including infantry and marine artillery, and the Volunteers about 28,000, the total strength, according to the official returns, being 29,972 men of all arms. In point of numbers then, the Review of 1863 was on a par with that of the present year, although, in other respects, the latter is destined to be by far the more important event. In 1863, the march-past on Southsea Common preceded the sham-fight at Hilsea, and only some sixteen thousand Volunteers and 1900 regulars took part in it. The attempt to squeeze the two events into one day's programme also led to a certain degree of confusion, and this is no doubt the reason why the march-past on Southsea Common is to be omitted from next Monday's programme. This will naturally be a disappointment to many of the inhabitants and not a few of the numerous visitors who will throng the town; but in other respects the change will be of great advantage. It will permit of the general idea of a mimic battle being completely carried out, and if any hitch does occur in the programme it will presumably be possible to fix the responsibility of this on the defaulting part of its performance in the field.

## SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## AT HOME.

Twelve months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.  
Six months, 14s.  
Three months, 7s.

Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

## ABROAD.

The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), with the following exceptions:—

To Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Mozambique Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, and Zanzibar, 41s. (thin paper, 34s.).

To Madagascar (except St. Mary), 45s. (on thin paper, 36s. 4d.).

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

## OLD UNIVERSITY CUSTOMS.

Few historical documents are of more value than those which relate to our Universities, inasmuch as they record the early life of men who have made themselves illustrious for all time. It is interesting, also, to note how many of the social habits and manners of our University system which prevailed in days long ago gone by are still kept up; as, too, are numerous of those old-established customs to which so much importance was formerly attached. Thus, the oldest member of the University may hear, as often as he visits Oxford, the familiar note of Great Tom, which every evening at ten minutes past nine tolls 101 times when the gates of the colleges and halls are shut. Indeed, it has often been remarked that our University life alters so little in the course of years that it would be difficult for anyone, however long he may have been absent from the scene of his University career, to discover much alteration in the usages associated with it. Some of the old customs have naturally, in the lapse of years, become modified, whereas others have ceased to exist. Amongst, then, some of the most curious observed at different times at Oxford may be mentioned one alluded to by Pointer, in his "Oxonienis Academia" (1749-71), who says that at Brasenose College the members went "in a body on New-Year's Day to their Principal, each presenting him with an epistle by way of a New-Year's gift, wishing him a happy New Year." The same writer speaks of a custom observed at Queen's College, for the members "to give a needle and thread to the Fellows," a rebus on their founder's name, Eglesfield.

The "Festival of the Mallard" was formerly kept up at All Souls' College in commemoration of the discovery of a very large mallard in a drain, when digging for the foundation of the college. Though the observance no longer exists, yet on one of the college "gaudies" there is sung an old song known as "The Merry Old Song of the All Souls' Mallard;" the first stanza of which is as follows:—

Griffin, bustard, turkey, capon,  
Let other hungry mortals gape on;  
And on the bones their stomach fall hard,  
But let All Souls' men have their mallard.  
Oh! by the blood of King Edward,  
Oh! by the blood of King Edward,  
It was a strapping mallard.

The allusion to King Edward seems to be an anachronism, as King Henry VI. was reigning at the time of the foundation of the college.

Another odd ceremony, which has been long practised on Easter Day at University College, is called "chopping at the tree." The representation of a tree, dressed with evergreens and flowers, is placed on a turf close to the buttery, at which every member of the college, as he leaves the hall after dinner, chops with a cleaver. The cook and his attendant, dressed in white jackets, take their stand on either side of the block, each bearing a pewter dish, one supporting a blunt chopping axe from the kitchen, the other in readiness for the fees expected on the occasion—the Master depositing half a guinea, each Fellow five shillings and sixpence. According to the tradition current amongst the undergraduates, anyone who can chop the block in two—under the circumstances, a physical impossibility—can lay claim to all the college estates; a notion, however, which has not met with the sanction of the Master and Fellows.

Then there is the well-known observance at Magdalen College of May morning, when the choristers, accompanied by members of that and different colleges, ascend to the platform of the tower at about half-past four o'clock in the morning, and as soon as Magdalen bell has struck five sing a Latin hymn. A description of this custom was contributed to these columns on May 17, 1856, by Dr. Rimbault. Another custom connected with Magdalen College was formerly kept up on St. John's Day, an interesting account of which occurs in the "Life of Bishop Horne," by the Rev. W. Jones (xii. 131):—"A letter of July 25, 1755, informed me that Mr. Horne, according to an established custom at Magdalen College, Oxford, had begun to preach before the University on the day of St. John the Baptist. For the preaching of this annual sermon, a permanent pulpit of stone is inserted into a corner of the first quadrangle; and so long as the stone pulpit was in use, the quadrangle was furnished round the sides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more resemble that of John the Baptist in the Wilderness."

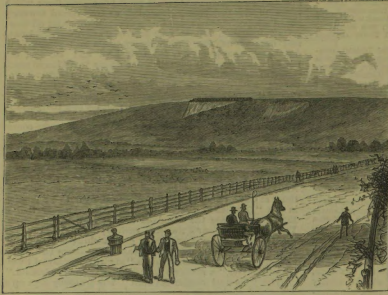
Amongst other customs may be mentioned one on St. David's Day at Jesus College, it having been the practice to fill an immense silver-gilt bowl, containing ten gallons, with "Swig," and to hand it round to those invited to dine on the occasion. Pointer further tells us that at Brasenose College "the scholars had almonds, raisins, and figs for dinner on Good Friday, as appears by a receipt of thirty shillings, paid by the butler of the college, for 'Eleven pounds of almonds, thirty-five pounds of raisins, and thirteen pounds of figs, servid into Brasenose College, March 28, 1662.'"

The time-honoured custom of serving up the boar's head at Queen's College on Christmas Day has not lost any of its popularity; having originated, runs the University tradition, in the following circumstance:—"A student of the college whilst walking in the neighbouring forest of Shotover studying Aristotle was suddenly attacked by a wild boar. The furious beast came open mouthed upon him; but he, with a lucky prestance of mind, rammed the volume down its throat, and, crying *Grecum est*, choked it."

In years gone by, both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had their Lords of Misrule, one of the Masters of Arts being chosen to undertake this important office. Thus, in an audit-book of Trinity College for the year 1559 occurs a disbursement, "pro praudio Principis Natalicii." Wood, in his "Athene Oxonienses," alludes to the Christmas Prince at St. John's and Merton Colleges. Again, in the hall of Merton College, previously to the Reformation, the Fellows were accustomed to assemble round the fire, for the purpose of singing hymns and carols on holiday evenings and their vigils, from the Vigil of All Saints to the evening of the Purification; a custom which was abolished at the Reformation. Pointer, too, mentions a custom once kept up at Merton for the college servants on the last night of the year, called "Scrutiny Night," to make their appearance in the hall before the Warden and Fellows, and there to deliver up the keys, so that, if they had committed any offence during the year, their keys might be taken from them.

At Christ Church, when the Dean and Chapter dine in hall, a single verse is recited in Greek from the first chapter of St. John's Gospel, and then the Dean interposes, saying "Tu Autem." The old term Taberdar, which, in former years, was applied to a scholar of Queen's College on the foundation—a term corresponding with the Demy of Magdalen or the Postmaster of Merton—was said to have originated from the scholars having worn a short surplice at the chapel service resembling in its brevity the tabard of the herald. Lastly, Southey, in his "Common-Place Book" (1851, 4th S., 425), referring to All Souls' College, says that "their silver cups are called ox-eyes, and an ox-eye of wormwood was a favourite draught there. Beer with an infusion of wormwood was to be had nowhere else."



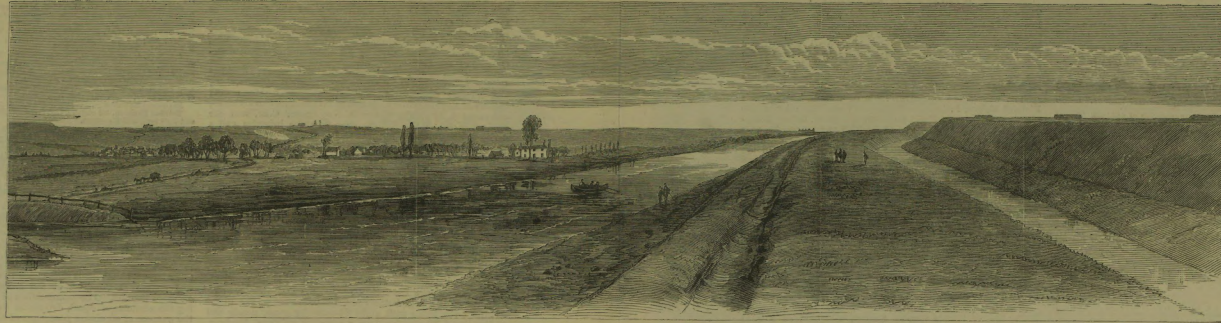


SOUTHWICK FORT.

## PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF PORTSMOUTH.

The "general idea" of the battle to take place on Easter Monday at Portsmouth, which has been set forth by the Quartermaster-General's Department, is this—a large invading force is supposed to have landed on the south coast near Brighton for the purpose of attacking London. With the object of providing against a rear attack, the commander detaches a division of 15,000 strong, being equal in numbers to two thirds of the entire Volunteer force under arms, to Portsmouth, with instructions to mask the garrison and prevent the army getting out. This division will represent the enemy in the day's operations. Hearing of this movement, the General in command at Aldershot pushes forward an army 7000 strong, for the purpose of relieving the Portsmouth garrison; and so accurately are the movements timed that, just as the enemy's forces are deposited at Havant, the relieving army is to arrive at Fareham, on the western boundary of the field. Simultaneously with these movements, the Regular Forces at Portsmouth take possession of the Hilsa lines, which protect the town at the rear, and the Marines join the army at Fareham. These compose the army of the defenders. The ground is open, and there are practically no restrictions; the rival Generals will have an opportunity of displaying considerable tactical skill. The only conditions which will be imposed upon them are that the railway will have to be respected, and that they shall not advance beyond Fort Purbrook to the east, and Fort Nelson to the west, of the range, before the firing of the signal to begin the fight. The distance intervening between the fronts will be about five miles. The force on the crest of the hill will be supposed to be non-existing.

The conflict is to commence with an affair of outposts, the garrison having sent a party to hold Cosham, but not in force; and the enemy having driven these in, and finding himself about equal in numbers to the force arrayed against him, risks a general engagement. The critical part of the battle will



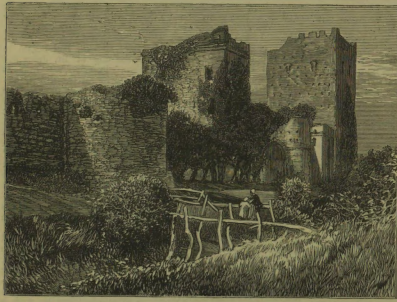
HILSEA LINES, FROM PORT BRIDGE, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



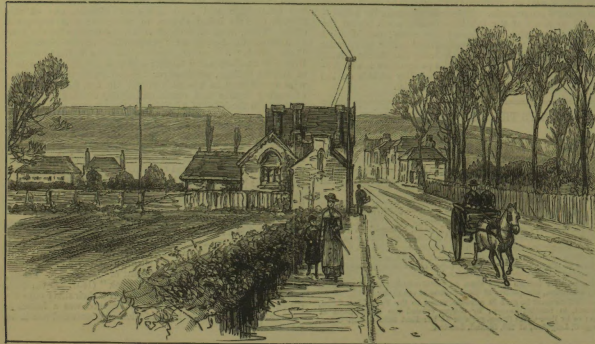
HILSEA LINES, FROM THE PORTSMOUTH SIDE, TO BE OCCUPIED BY REGULAR TROOPS.



VIEWING THE GROUND, HILSEA LINES; PORTSMOUTH CASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.



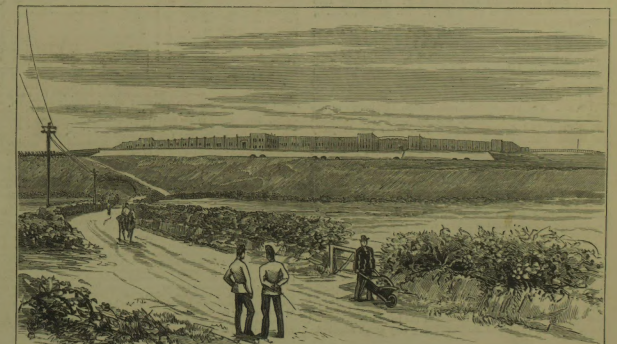
PORTSMOUTH CASTLE.



VILLAGE OF COSHAM; PORTSDOWN HILL AND WIDLEY FORT BEHIND.



GEORGE INN, PORTSDOWN HILL.



PORT WIDLEY.



FORT PURBROOK, ROAD TO HAVANT.

most probably take place near the beginning, when the enemy endeavours to blockade the garrison forces within the Hilsa lines. These lines are at present unarmed, so that it will be only possible to mount comparatively light guns upon the parapets. On the other hand, the enemy is known to have twenty 40-pounder guns of position, with which he will be able to sweep the glacis of the hill and upper reaches of the harbour. There is only a single means of exit from the lines across the Port bridge, so that the garrison troops will be placed at great disadvantage at the beginning. If the General in command be clever and audacious, he may attempt to cut a way through the earthworks and cross the creek upon pontoons. A complete enumeration of the forces to be assembled will be found on another page.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PORTSMOUTH.

The street decorations at Portsmouth and Gosport are on a rather extensive scale. The Prince of Wales, on arriving at Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon, will, when opposite the Masonic Club, pass under an archway, which, in honour of his position as Grand Master of the Order, will be embellished with coloured devices relating to the Craft. A short distance from the residence of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with whom the Prince will stay during his visit to Portsmouth, there will be another arch. Both are erected under the direction of Mr. George Rake, C.E. It is not yet known whether the Prince of Wales will arrive at Portsmouth in time to witness any performances at the Navy, Army, and Volunteer Athletic Meeting, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon; but H.R.H. will be present at the Minnieingers' Smoking Concert on the Saturday night. On the evening of the review there will be a grand military tattoo on Southsea Common by all the military bands in Portsmouth garrison, at which the Prince of Wales, after dining with Prince Edward, will be present.

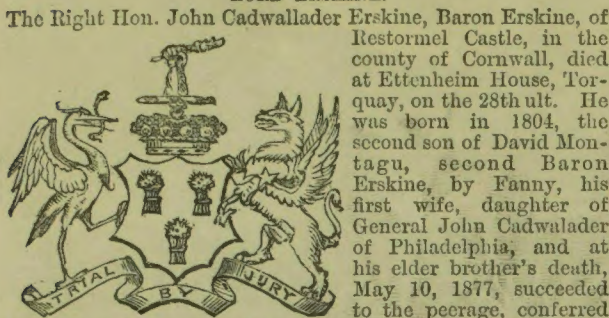


LOWER ROAD TO COSHAM, FROM PORTSDOWN HILL.



OBITUARY.

LORD ERSKINE.



The Right Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in the county of Cornwall, died at Ettenheim House, Torquay, on the 28th ult. He was born in 1804, the second son of David Montagu, second Baron Erskine, by Fanny, his first wife, daughter of General John Cadwallader of Philadelphia, and at his elder brother's death, May 10, 1877, succeeded to the peerage, conferred in 1806 on his grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, the eloquent advocate, on his advancement to be Lord Chancellor. The nobleman whose decease we record received his education at Haileybury, and served in the Bengal Civil Service from 1826 to 1853. He married, first, April 30, 1829, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. John Martyn, of the county of Tyrone, which lady died June 21, 1862; and secondly, Jan. 25, 1865, Mary Louisa Cullen, eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander Campbell, C.B., K.H., of Blackburn House, Ayrshire. By his first wife he had two daughters and one son, William Macnaghten, late Captain 9th Lancers, now fifth Lord Erskine, who was born in 1841, and married, in 1864, Caroline Alice Martha, daughter of Mr. William Grimble, by whom he has issue.

COLONEL LOCKHART.

Colonel Laurence William Maxwell Lockhart died at Mentone on the 23rd ult. He was second son of the Rev. Lawrence Lockhart, D.D., of Wicketshaw and Milton Lockhart, in the county of Lanark, Incumbent of Inchinnan, in the county of Renfrew, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Mr. David Blair, and was descended of a very ancient Lanarkshire family. His uncle, Dr. John Gibson Lockhart, was son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott. Colonel Lockhart was formerly in the 92nd Highlanders, with which he served at Sebastopol. He was well known as a popular novelist, and a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. During the Franco-Prussian War he acted as correspondent to the *Times*. The Colonel married, in 1860, Katharine, younger daughter of Sir James Russell, K.C.B., of Ashestiel, in the county of Selkirk, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Sir Robert Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Bermudas, on the 22nd ult., at Bermuda.

Miss Dora Greenwell, on the 29th ult., at Clifton. Miss Greenwell will be remembered as one of the earliest writers in *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine*. Many of her prose works have had a deserved reputation. She had long been an invalid.

The Rev. Thomas Houston, D.D., Professor of Exegetical and Pastoral History and of Ecclesiastical History in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Ireland, on the 27th ult., in Belfast.

Mr. Joseph Manning, J.P., an Alderman of Dublin, and a highly respected citizen, on the 30th ult., in his sixty-first year. It is stated that he declined more than once to be Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Colonel William Acland Douglas Anderson, C.M.G., in South Yarra, in Victoria, on Jan. 23. Colonel Anderson in 1855 raised in Melbourne the first volunteer corps which had been organised in Australia, and in 1862 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of all the Victoria Volunteer forces.

Professor Thomas Hill Green, of Oxford. He obtained a first class in classics in 1859, was elected Fellow of Balliol in 1860, and obtained the English Essay prize in 1862. After being some time a Tutor of Balliol, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy, on which subject he wrote largely.

Mr. William Menelaus, manager of the extensive iron and steel works at Dowlais, at Tenby, on the 30th ult., in the sixty-first year of his age. He had been suffering for some considerable time, and last week was seized with paralysis, which terminated fatally. One of his last public acts was to present to the Cardiff Free Library a magnificent collection of pictures, estimated to be worth £10,000. He had introduced and carried out many improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, and was highly esteemed throughout England and Wales.

Mr. John Maunsell, of Oakly Park, in the county of Kildare, and of Carrickoreilly, in the county of Limerick, J.P., High Sheriff of the county of Kildare, 1868, on the 29th ult. He was born November, 1810, the eldest son of Mr. Richard Maunsell, of Oakly Park, J.P., High Sheriff, 1841, by Maria, his wife, sister of George Woods, Esq., of Milverton Hall, in the county of Dublin. By his death (unmarried) the estates and representation of this branch of the family of Maunsell of Ballywilliam devolve on his brother, Mr. George Woods Maunsell, of Merrion-square, Dublin, J.P. and D.L.

The anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society was held on Thursday week at Burlington House. The president, Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., gave his annual address, and congratulated the Fellows on the satisfactory condition of the society, both numerically and financially. There are 1175 Fellows now enrolled on the register. Dr. Gilbert, F.R.S., was elected president for the ensuing year.

According to the revenue returns which were issued yesterday week, the national receipts into the Exchequer during the quarter were £27,009,227, a net decrease of £859,897 as compared with the first three months of last year. The return for the financial year, which ended yesterday week, shows a total revenue of £85,822,282, as compared with £84,041,288 in the year ending March 31, 1881, showing a net increase of £1,780,994. The principal increases were £1,940,000 in the Excise, £320,000 from Stamps, and £300,000 from the Post Office. The chief decrease was £705,000 from the Property and Income Tax.

A number of gentlemen went to the Victoria Docks last week to visit the cold storage chambers which have been recently erected by the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company—the first on this side to recognise the importance of making suitable arrangements for receiving the frozen meat from Australia and storing it until required for the market. Amongst those present were Mr. Thomas Archer, Agent-General for Queensland; Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent-General for New Zealand; Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada; Sir Daniel Cooper, and many others interested in the frozen-meat trades. The machinery for producing the cold in the chambers—which are kept considerably below freezing-point—has been supplied by Messrs. J. and E. Hall, of Dartford, who have also supplied many machines to the companies in Australia for freezing the meat in the first instance. At the time of the visit some 1700 carcasses were being taken in, and several of them were divested of the bags which covered them—the appearance of the meat being very much admired.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H B (Crediton).—We cannot recall to mind the problem referred to, and are therefore unable to inform you when it was published. If you had inclosed a diagram of the position in your letter we should have endeavoured to assist you.

D A (Dublin).—You shall have an early report on all the problems of yours that are in our hands. Why not send the others?

A G (Dittersdorf, Saxony).—As requested, your communication has been acknowledged through the post.

F J K (Vienna).—Your address has been mislaid. Kindly favour us with it.

P S S (Ilford).—In No. 1988, after 1. Kt to Q B 5th, K to K 4th, how can White play 2. K to B 5th? Have we caught you tripping?

H N N (Bath).—The "Chessplayers' Annual and Chessplayers' Directory," for the current year, is published by Bemrose and Sons, Paternoster-row.

T R D (Lancaster).—We have not space for the republication of problems. The one referred to admits of a dual, by 1. Q to Kt 5th, and 1. Kt to B 6th.

L F (Antwerp).—Your best course is to visit the City of London Club, Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, where at 5 p.m., properly introduced, are at all times welcomed.

AN OLD HAND (Bodmin).—"Goode's Café" is a thing of the past, or, at all events, has not been a resort for chess-players for over twenty years; and the same observation may be applied to "Kilpack's." You are an old hand, indeed. Solutions correct.

P D (Clapham).—You are right, of course.

J W (Portland, U.S.A.).—There should be only one first move in the solution of a problem.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from F G (Mildmay Park) and B R (Notting-hill).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 1963 and 1974 received from John Flaxman (Warranboul, Victoria, Australia); and of No. 1981 from Rev John Willis (Portland, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1986 received from D A (Dublin), Schmuacke, Carlisle W Wood, H Hampton, Harry Bristol, Alice A Lawton, and P S Shenele.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from Jumbo, David Rowland (Fau), W B Woods, H Percival, P S Shenele, H Hampton, and C T Salusbury.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1988 received from H B, D A (Dublin), Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, R Jessop, M O'Halloran, H Blacklock, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Nerina, G Fosbrooke, G S Oldfield, S Bullen, H H Noyes, W Hillier, F Pettis, L W Kell, E Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, L Falcon (Antwerp), R L Southwell, Harry Springthorpe, A Wignmore, W J Radman, H Reeve, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L Wyman, An Old Hand, C W Wilson, L L Greenaway, S Lowndes, M Tipping, Jumbo, J A Green, Shadforth, Carlisle W Wood, J Bunstead, B H C (Salisbury), J H Garrald, Sudbury (Suffolk), H-reward, Schmuacke, E London, W B Wood, Plevna, Gyp, H A L S, R H Brooks, Sirius, H Hampton, Alpha, Harry Bristow, James Dobson, Dr F St, John D Smith, B Reynolds, C S Wood, Norman Rumbelow, Donald Mackay, A R Street, E L G, J Hall, Pillerin, B Sworth, Smutch, Th A H (Lee), A M Porter, H K Awdry, A C (Staines), C W Croskey, W Dewse, and Joseph Ainsworth.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1957.

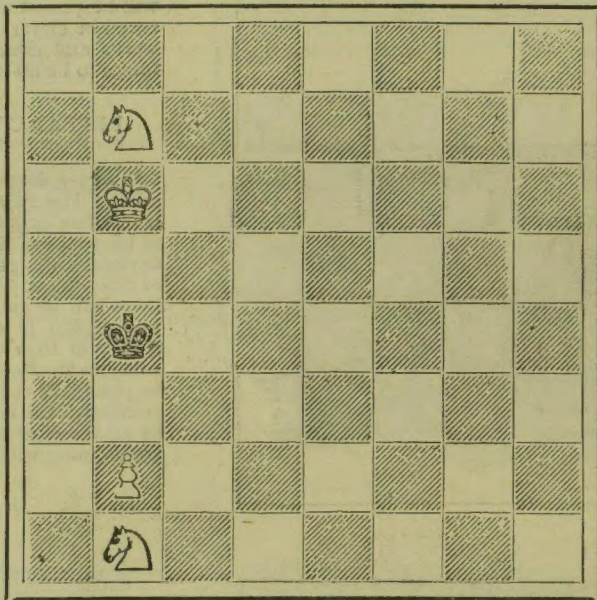
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q B 5th. Any move\*  
2. Mates according.

\* As notified in our last issue, a White Knight should be placed on Q Kt 5th.

PROBLEM No. 1990.

By HERWARD (Oxford).

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

In the following amusing *Partie*, which occurred in the recent match between the Oxford University Club and the City of London Club, Mr. LEATHERDALE, of Queen's, is opposed by Mr. RABBITT, of London.

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9.	Kt to Q 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10.	Kt to Kt 3rd
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	11.	Castles (Q R)
4. Q to K 3rd		12.	P to K 5th
		13.	Q to K 2nd
		14.	P takes P
		15.	P to Q Kt 3rd
		16.	P to Q R 4th
		17.	Kt to K 4th
			B to B 5th

Ingenious enough.

18. Kt takes Kt (ch) Q takes Kt (ch), and Black mates next move.

The tenth annual chess-match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was played on the 30th ultimo, and resulted in a victory for Cambridge with a score of five games to three and five draws. The first of these matches was played in 1873, and in that and the following five years they were of the runaway kind, each University scoring, in turn, by large majorities. In 1879 the play on both sides showed a marked improvement of force and style; but in 1880 Oxford came out of the encounter without scoring a solitary point. Last year the contest was a close one (Cambridge 5, Oxford 4), and this year Cambridge is again successful, as noted above. The following table shows the pairing of the players and their respective scores, the drawn games counting half a point to each side:—

CAMBRIDGE.				OXFORD.			
	W.	D.	L.		W.	D.	L.
Buncombe	...	...	1	Wise	...	...	0
Carr	...	...	2	Kinder	...	...	0
Kuchler	...	...	1	Beebe	...	...	0
Lloyd	...	...	0	Heaton	...	...	1
Morley	...	...	0	Wainwright	...	...	1
Raymond	...	...	0	Locock	...	...	1
Young	...	...	1	Moultrie	...	...	0
Total Score	...	...	5	Total Score	...	...	3

The return match between the Oxford University club and the fourth class of the City club, to which we referred last week, but the result of which our early publication prevented us recording, was played, as announced, on the 25th ult., at the Lord Raglan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Both parties to the contest were well represented, each bringing thirteen competitors into the field. At the call of time it was found that each side had scored ten, and that one game remained unfinished. This, after due examination, was awarded by Mr. Macdonnell, the umpire, to Oxford, who thus scored the victory by one game. One of the games played on this occasion appears above.

The North London club played its last match of the season on the 30th ult., when it was opposed by the Alexandra. North London won with a score of seven games to two. Of the thirteen matches in which this club has engaged since the opening of the season in October last, its champions have won nine, lost three, and drawn one. A highly creditable record.

Lancashire has issued a circular letter containing the correspondence between the representatives of that county and those of Yorkshire, preliminary to the failure of negotiations which we announced last week. The correspondence adds nothing to the facts already known. Yorkshire wants at least seventy-five adversaries, and Lancashire could, or would, not undertake to enlist more than fifty. Yorkshire is a large county; it is a tradition of our boyish days that it contains more acres (and there may be more chess-players there also) than there are words in the Bible. Nevertheless it ought to be able to display a fair average of its chess force within the limit of half a hundred, suggested by Lancashire. It is right that each side should be jealous of the honour of its county; but let us hope, play or no play, that this modern "War of the Roses" will not be allowed to descend to a newspaper controversy.

On the 25th ult. a match was played between the Greenwich and Bermondsey Clubs, in which the former gained the victory by 4½ to 3½.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1879) of the Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, late of Moorlands Bitterne, in the county of Southampton, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Augustus Pechell, Mark Robert Pechell, and Hervey Charles Pechell, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £115,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's said sons and his daughter, Mrs. Horatia Charlotte Skipwith.

The will (dated April 12, 1881) of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Malins, P.C., formerly Senior Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, late of Canon Hill, Maidenhead, Berks, and of No. 57, Lowndes-square, who died on Jan. 15 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Peter Williams, one of the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate being over £95,000. There are numerous legacies and annuities, including £30,000, upon trust, for his niece and adopted daughter, Miss Emily Rose Cary, and £500 per annum, or such larger sum as will make up her annual income to £2000, until marriage; annuities of £300 each to his sister, Miss Malins, and his niece, Mrs. Edith Hudson; such sum as will produce £300 per annum, upon trust, for his great-niece, Mrs. Florence Susan Harrison, her husband, and children; and such sum as will produce £500 per annum upon trust for his nephew, Richard Arthur Cary, his wife, and children. As to the residue of his property, the testator gives one half to his said niece, Miss Cary, and the other half to his nephew, the said Richard Arthur Cary. The provision made for his wife of course fails by her death in testator's lifetime.

The will (dated July 21, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Holway Perks, late of Pebble Combe, Surrey, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Perks, Edmund Perks, and William Perks, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £63,000. The testator leaves to his wife £300, his household furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £500, to be reduced to £250 per annum in the event of her marrying again; to his brothers, John Brownjohn Perks and William Wreath Perks, and to Mrs. Ann Perks, the wife of his last-named brother, £2000 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to the children of his said brothers, in equal shares.

The will (dated March 2, 1880) of Mr. George Edmund Street, R.A., late of No. 14, Cavendish-place, and of Holmdale, Surrey, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Arthur Edmund Street, the son, the executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £55,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1875), with a codicil (dated June 20, 1879), of Mr. Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, late of the College of Arms, Queen Victoria-street, and of Wentworth House, Richmond, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Charles Laurie, and the Rev. Titus Edward Laurie, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £42,000. The testator confirms the settlement made on his wife, Mrs. Julia Laurie, and makes bequests to his brothers, sister, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephews and niece, William Charles Laurie, the Rev. Titus Edward Laurie, George Naylor Woods Laurie, Charles Frederick Laurie, Henry Alfred Laurie, and Mrs. Julia Lawton, and to the two children of his nephew, Henry Frewen Laurie, by his first wife.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., late of No. 10, Clanricarde-gardens, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Dame Elizabeth Lucy Drake, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his estate and effects, real and personal, for her own use and benefit. The personal estate amounts to over £27,000.

The will (dated July 15, 1872), with four codicils (dated July 29, 1874; Dec. 29 and 30, 1880; and Feb. 2, 1881), of Dame Augusta Anne Barron, late of No. 2, Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Henry William Forester, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £24,000. The testatrix leaves a large number of legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to relatives, friends, and servants, and the residue of her property to Miss Emma Mostyn Owen. The deceased was the widow of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., and daughter of General Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort.

The will (dated July 3, 1880) of the Hon. James Kenneth Howard, J.P., D.L., one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, late of Hazely, near Newbury, Berks, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Lady Louisa Howard, the widow and acting executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £9000. The testator leaves all his real estate at or near Hazely upon the trusts of his marriage settlement; his furniture and effects to trustees; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife. The deceased was the youngest son of Thomas, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and was M.P. for Malmesbury from 1841 to 1852.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1880), with a codicil (dated Feb. 23 following), of Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, late of St. Mary's-road, Reigate, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Charles Heaton Hinde, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £4000. The testator leaves certain furniture and effects at Hurstpierpoint to his daughter Fanny for life, then to his daughter Mrs. Ann Blanche Swainson for life, and afterwards to her three children, and he makes no further provision for his said daughters and his daughter Emily Mary, having already made ample provision for them by settlement; to his executor, twenty guineas; and the household furniture, &c., at his residence, to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Ainsworth. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter Clara.

Cyprus has got a new Constitution. The Legislative Council will consist of eighteen members—six official, nine Christian, and three Mohammedan. The Turkish inhabitants have protested to the Porte against the new Constitution.

Mr. Giffen has presented to the Board of Trade a report on the emigration from the United Kingdom in the year 1881, together with a comparative statement referring to a series of past years. The total number of emigrants last year was 392,514, of which 243,002 were British and Irish, showing an increase under the last head of 15,460. Within the past six years the smallest exodus of British subjects was in 1877, when it numbered 31,305. In 1879 it was more than double the return of the previous year, owing to the deficient harvest and the badness of trade. Omitting Sundays, and making allowance for immigration, emigrants leave our shores at the rate of 1000 a day. With regard to Irish emigration, the increase in which was a noticeable feature of last year's report, there has been a great falling off as compared with the numbers of 1880. The numbers in 1880 were 93,641, and last year they were 76,200.